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ABSTRACT

This handbook is designed as a general guide to the federal establishment as it relates to education. The selection of programs represents those of current popular interest, those involving the greatest sums of money, and those recently enacted and of general interest. Programs discussed include: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; U.S. Office of Education; National Science Foundation; National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities; National Endowment for the Humanities; National Endowment for the Arts; The Smithsonian; National Association for Foreign Student Affairs; International Development; Library of Congress; National Archives; Nuclear Science, Technology, Environment; Sea Grant Support; Tools for Schools; and Transportation. Also discussed is the Congress. (Author/KE)

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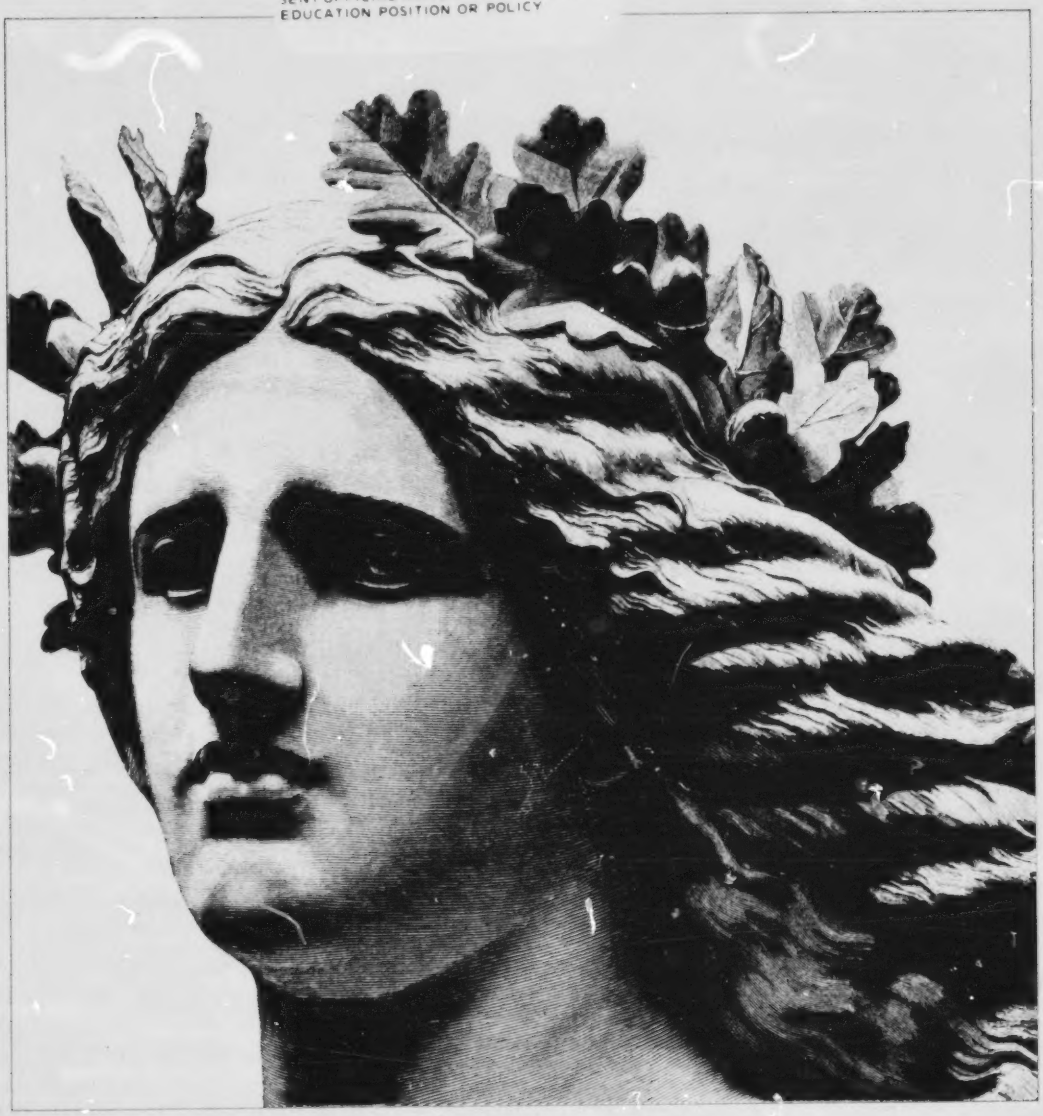

Federal Affairs

The Council for Advancement and Support of Education

1976-1977

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CASE

1976-77

FEDERAL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

COUNCIL FOR ADVANCEMENT AND SUPPORT OF EDUCATION
One Dupont Circle, N. W. – Suite 530
Washington, D. C. 20036

INTRODUCTION

This handbook is designed as a general guide to the federal establishment as it relates to education.

The selection of programs included in this publication represents those of current popular interest, those involving the greatest sums of money, and those recently enacted and of general interest.

There are a few general guidelines which may be helpful to those who are embarking for the first time on a program of federal liaison.

1. Get to know the program staff people, whether in Washington or in a regional office. In the case of Congress, get to know key committee staff. Make it a point to stop by and talk with those who might have an interest in your institution. Keep them informed when appropriate. Invite them to visit your campus.

2. Whenever possible take along an expert. For example, if you are seeking a grant in chemistry, try to arrange for the chemistry department chairman to visit the program staff. Do not attempt to fill all roles. Your time is best spent as a coordinator and an information source.

3. Keep the amount of mail to a minimum. Personal contacts are best. Do not place federal government names on a general news release mailing list. The amount of paper crossing the desk of Washington officials is incredible.

4. Make contact with the offices of your Congressional delegation as soon as possible. Get to know both the administrative assistant and the legislative assistant. Offer assistance to them by providing information about your college. See if you can arrange to have your Congressmen or Senators on campus during Congressional recesses. Have them meet with political science students, address a public meeting, participate in a debate, etc. While they are on campus be certain they know of your specific interests in federal programs. If you are having trouble getting a direct answer from the bureaucracy, ask your Congressman's office to check into it.

5. Before you talk to anyone in Washington about specific program funding, read the authorizing legislation and, if available, the program guidelines. You will find that subsequent conversations are much more productive when program people do not have to take their time and yours telling you what the law permits. However, if you are uncertain about the law, ask questions.

6. Subscribe to publications that give you an idea of what is going on in Washington.

Continued

7. Call ahead and make a firm appointment, if at all possible. Congressional staff are busy people.

8. Make it a point to visit the regional office, if there is one. A great many HEW programs are being decentralized and run through regional offices. (At this time, neither NSF nor the Arts and Humanities Endowments maintain regional offices.) Become acquainted with the regional director of higher education and the key regional staff in higher education. Invite them to visit your campus and try to keep in close touch with them.

9. If you are dealing with a member of Congress about a specific matter, such as an increase in appropriations or support for a specific amendment to the law, try to deal in facts and figures. Surprisingly, most people in Washington are desperate for hard facts about how something will affect their constituents.

10. Be brief. No one has much time, be they cabinet officer, Congressman or program official.

Federal affairs officers will notice a general decline in government programs supportive of colleges and universities. Part of this is attributable to the thrust toward direct assistance to the student. But the decline is manifest also in scientific research and in arts and humanities innovation; here, the trend is toward a greater sharing with private corporate interests and with non-academic institutions or groups, public and private. Indeed, in most of those campus-oriented programs administered by such quasi-governmental agencies as the National Science Foundation and the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities, the grant-makers are in quest of endeavors that seek to come to grips with national needs and priorities, as defined by the government.

Also, it is the wise public affairs person who keeps ever in mind the shifts and ruptures and new departures that characterize the Washington scene. Names and programs and priorities and problems and directions change with frequency if not regularity. It is extremely important to keep in touch with key sources of information. The information in this Handbook was gathered during Mary, 1976.

There is no ideal time of year to print a federal affairs handbook. There is always something in process in the chambers of government that will render obsolete tomorrow a part of that which was prepared today. And so we at CASE are constrained to borrow a phrase from the editors of federal catalogs to warn that some of the information in this handbook "is subject to the standard forces of variability over time . . ."

CASE welcomes comments and suggestions on the Handbook, as well as on ways to improve the strengthening relationship between education and the federal government.

Finally, the Council wishes to acknowledge the contributions of Julia Jacobsen, Somers Knight, governmental relations personnel at the National Center for Higher Education, and the public information personnel of government agency offices in the preparation of the Handbook.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Since its creation on April 11, 1953, under a reorganization plan proposed by President Eisenhower and approved by the Congress, HEW has become the largest executive department in programs and budget.

- HEW is responsible for administering more than 300 separate programs.
- HEW's budget total for 1977 exceeds $118 billion.
- HEW's employees number 140,000. Most of them are located, not in Washington, but throughout the United States in 10 HEW regional offices, more than 1,000 SSA district offices and 16 FDA district offices.

The department carries out most of its activities, through a great range of partnerships with state and local governments, with private agencies and with the aid of public advisory bodies.

- Overall, more than 96 cents out of every dollar in the HEW budget goes back to states and localities or to private organizations, institutions or individuals in the form of grants, contracts, loans or monthly benefit checks.
- In medical research, more than 80 percent of the money goes to non-federal scientists and research agencies.
- In education, about 98 percent of the more than $6 billion Office of Education budget is distributed as grants or contracts to state and local school districts, to colleges and universities, or to higher education students themselves in the form of scholarships, grants or loans.

ORGANIZATION OF HEW

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is administered by its Secretary. He is aided by the Under Secretary, the General Counsel — who furnishes legal advice to the Office of the Secretary and the department's agencies — and by these *Assistant Secretaries:*

- *Education*, who directs the Education Division, which includes the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education and carries out HEW responsibilities for three unique educational institutions: Howard University, established in 1867 in Washington, D. C., to provide higher education for Negroes but which now enrolls students without regard for race from throughout the world; Gallaudet College, also in Washington, the only institution in the world specializing in higher education solely for the deaf; and the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Kentucky, which produces materials for teaching visually handicapped and blind schoolchildren throughout the country.

• *Health*, who supervises and directs activities of the five health agencies constituting the Public Health Service — the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health, the Center for Disease Control, the Health Services Administration, and the Health Resources Administration — and also provides health policy direction and guidance regarding Medicare and Medicaid.

• *Human Development*, who supervises department activities in the fields of child development, aging, youth development and delinquency prevention, mental retardation, rural development, and physical fitness.

• *Public Affairs*, who serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary and other staff offices on public affairs matters and who develops methods to keep the public informed about services and programs available to them from HEW.

• *Legislation*, who helps develop and implement the department's legislative program and provides liaison with the Congress.

• *Planning and Evaluation*, who coordinates economic, social and program analyses and program evaluation and provides the results of such studies for planning and development of departmental policy.

• *Comptroller*, who develops the HEW budget and oversees financial management of the department.

• *Administration and Management*, who carries out the administrative and management functions of the department, including facilities construction and maintenance, personnel operations, training and employee development, management, planning and technology, grants and procurement management, investigations and security, environmental affairs, equal employment opportunities and general administration.

Regional Directors, the Secretary's representatives in the regions, who coordinate departmental activities and provide overall management support in each of the ten DHEW regional offices. Regional offices are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Dalls, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle.

The Office of International Affairs advises the Secretary and, on his behalf, the agencies of the department on foreign policy issues relating to the department's international activities and coordinates the international activities of the department. It serves as the official channel between the department, the Department of State and the international offices of other federal agencies.

The Office of Civil Rights administers Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits the use of Federal funds for programs that discriminate on grounds of race, color, or national origin, as well as civil rights enforcement provisions of other legislation banning discrimination in HEW programs and employment.

Education Division

The Education Division was created as part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) in 1972. Its mission is to recommend federal education policies to the

Secretary of HEW and to coordinate federal education programs and activities both within HEW and throughout the rest of the federal government.

The Education Division is headed by an Assistant Secretary for Education, appointed by the President and responsible directly to the Secretary of HEW.

Besides directing the Education Division, the Assistant Secretary acts as the principal spokesman for education in the federal government.

The Education Division is composed of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education (OASE), the U. S. Office of Education (USOE), and the National Institute of Education (NIE).

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education (OASE). Three important offices are under the immediate direction of the Assistant Secretary for Education:

The National Center for Education Statistics;

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education;

The Federal Interagency Committee on Education.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). NCES collects statistical and other data and disseminates it to education decision-makers at all levels. Formerly a part of USOE, NCES was made an immediate part of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education by Congress in 1974. In addition to numerous publications, NCES publishes an annual *Digest of Education Statistics* and *The Condition of Education.*

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE). The Fund, a grant-making program modeled on the foundation concept, encourages improvement of education programs and services in our nation's colleges, universities, and other postsecondary institutions. It awards grants for projects designed to benefit both learners and educators.

Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE). Established by Presidential Order, FICE helps coordinate education activities of Federal agencies and advises the Secretary of HEW on education issues. FICE representatives from some 30 agencies meet once a month under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary for Education. FICE subcommittees work on critical education issues like education for the disadvantaged, education technology, education and work, research and development, and education consumer protection.

U. S. Office of Education (USOE). USOE is both the largest and oldest office in the Education Division. It is headed by the Commissioner of Education, who is appointed by the President.

USOE was created by act of Congress on March 2, 1867, as an independent agency. In 1869 it became part of the Department of the Interior. In 1939 it was transferred to the Federal Security Agency, which in 1953 became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

When USOE began operations in 1867, it had a staff of four and a budget of $25,000. Today it has some 3,000 employees and a budget of more than $7 billion.

USOE administers more than 100 programs, most of them operated through State local education agencies. These programs benefit students in virtually all of the Nation's 16,000 school districts, 3,000 universities and two- and four-year colleges, and 10,000 occupational schools.

USOE is organized into five Bureaus, several staff offices and staffs attached directly to the Office of the Commissioner, and Regional Offices in each of HEW's 10 Regions across the country.

Each of the five Bureaus is headed by a Deputy Commissioner who reports to the Commissioner. The Bureaus are: Bureau of School Systems; Bureau of Education for the Handicapped; Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education; and Office of Indian Education (designated by law as "Office" but operating at Bureau level).

Each of USOE's Regional Offices is headed by a Regional Commissioner of Education responsible to the Commissioner for the administration of Federal education programs in the several states within his Region. The Regional Commissioner also assists the HEW Regional Director in coordinating Education Division programs with other HEW programs.

The responsibilities of Regional Commissioners have increased considerably in recent years. Applications for awards under several federal education grant programs now come to them for review and approval. Their offices serve as dissemination centers for information about the activities of the Education Division and provide technical assistance to State and local education agencies.

The National Institute of Education (NIE). NIE was established by Congress under the Education Amendments of 1972 as a research and development agency for improving education in America.

The authorizing legislation notes the need for "far more dependable knowledge about the process of learning and education . . ." and calls upon NIE to provide leadership in the conduct and support of scientific inquiry into the education process.

NIE seeks to develop and disseminate improved education practices and products. At present it is concentrating its efforts on six priority problem areas: (1) Basic Skills; (2) Education Equity; (3) Finance and Productivity; (4) School Capacity for Problem Solving; (5) Education and Work; and (6) Dissemination.

A National Council on Educational Research, made up of leading citizens active in education, provides NIE with general policy guidance and reviews its operations.

OTHER OPERATING AGENCIES

• *The National Institute of Education* supports educational research, development and innovation, efforts to reform the educational process and efforts to strengthen and improve education practice in both formal and informal learning situations.

• *The National Institutes of Health* conducts biomedical research in its own laboratories and administers grants and contracts to support such research in universities, medical schools and non-profit agencies. Its facilities in Bethesda, Md., include a 516-bed research hospital, the Clinical Center. Principal categories of research emphasis include cancer, heart and lung diseases, child health, human Development, aging, population problems, dental diseases, eye disorders, environmental health, neurological diseases including stroke, mental health including alcoholism and drug abuse, and general medical sciences including genetic and molecular diseases, pharmacology and toxicology. NIH also operates the National Library of Medicine, a center for dissemination of biomedical information to scientists and physicians throughout the world.

• *The Food and Drug Administration* ensures the purity and safety of foods, drugs, and cosmetics and therapeutic devices, and correct labeling through a nationwide system of Federal inspection and surveillance and through laboratory research and analyses in its facilities throughout the country. FDA has authority to remove from the market foods, drugs, cosmetics and other products found to be harmful to public health, and to control sources of harmful radiation.

• *The Center for Disease Control* plans, conducts and supports national programs to identify, prevent and control the spread of communicable diseases and other preventable conditions such as malnutrition and enforces foreign quarantine regulations. It also aids foreign countries in these fields.

• *The Health Services Administration* supports programs in community health, family planning, maternal and child health services, and Indian health services to merchant seamen and other designated Federal beneficiaries.

• *The Health Resources Administration* responsibilities involve such diverse fields as health statistics, health services research and evaluation, emergency medical services, health manpower education, comprehensive health planning and nursing home improvement.

• *The Social Security Administration* administers the contributory social insurance program known as social security, which provides monthly benefits to retired or disabled individuals covered under the system and their dependents and survivors. SSA also administers Medicare, which provides health insurance coverage for older people, certain disabled persons and many victims of chronic kidney disease. Beginning in January 1974, SSA will also administer the Supplemental Security Income program for aged, blind and disabled adults who formerly received benefits under State-run public assistance programs.

• *The Social and Rehabilitation Service* will continue to administer the public assistance program for families with dependent children, including necessary social services, programs to vocationally rehabilitate the handicapped, and Medicaid, all of which are operated by State and local agencies with Federal funding.

NOTE: The Education Division of HEW has published a booklet, *Focus on Women: A Guide to Programs and Research in the Education Division.* The guide describes research and demonstration programs being carried out by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, the Office of Education, and the National Institute of Education.

Child Development – Child Welfare

Research and Demonstration Grants

Social Security Act, as amended, P.L. 86-778, P.L. 96-248

Program description: Support for research and demonstration projects relating to early childhood intervention programs, youth studies, school-age parents, and preparation for stable family life.

Type of assistance: Project grants and research contracts to institutions of higher learning and other non-profit agencies.

Application procedure: Application form A-102 should be submitted to headquarters office, HEW (see below).

Financial information: 1974, $15 million; 1975, $15.7 million; 1976 request, $10.7 million. Average grant, $70,000.

Contact: Grants Coordinator, Research and Evaluation Division, Children's Bureau, Office of Human Development, HEW, Box 1182, Washington, D. C. 20013, (202) 755-7755.

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act, P.L. 92-381

Program description: Grants are awarded to states and to educational and other non-profit agencies for the development and implementation of coordinated youth service systems, for personnel training, and for technical assistance.

Type of assistance: Project grants.

Application procedure: Coordination with policies of OMB Circular No. A-95, Part I required. Application kits are available from the Regional Human Development Office.

Contact: Office of the Assistant Regional Director for Human Development, or Office of Youth Development, HEW, Washington, D. C. 20201, (202) 245-2870.

Federal Property Donation Program

Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, P.L. 81-152

Program description: Federal surplus "personal properties" are conveyed to organizations and institutions to carry out health and educational programs; distributed by designated state agencies.

Type of assistance: Sale, exchange, or donation of surplus properties.

Application procedure: Applications should be made through designated state office or, in case of real properties, the HEW regional office.

Financial information: 1974, $390 million; 1975, $400 million; 1976 estimate, $415 million (based on acquisition cost).

Contact: Regional, state offices, or Office of Facilities Engineering and Property Management, HEW, Washington, D. C. 20201, (202) 755-8836.

(NOTE: Interested persons should inquire of Regional Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration, about surplus property programs administered by GSA, and also about the availability of excess property and procedures for acquiring it. The Washington GSA contact is Stan Duda, (202) 557-3490.)

Capitation Grants: *Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971, Public Law 92-157; 42 U.S.C. 295, Section 770, Public Health Service Act*

Program description: To provide financial base for educational programs in schools of medicine and the health fields.

Type of assistance: Project grants (formula distribution) to institutions.

Financial information: 1975, $150 million; 1976, $101 million; 1977 request, $120 million. Average grant, $655,100.

Contact: Regional Health Administrator in HEW Regional Office.

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education – HEW

Title III, Sec. 404, General Education Provisions Act, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972.

The Education Amendments Act of 1972 authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to improve postsecondary educational opportunities by providing assistance to educational institutions and agencies for a broad range of reforms and innovations.

The Fund is a government, grant-making organization with four distinguishing characteristics:

- It is *comprehensive* in scope, covering the entire range of postsecondary education.
- It is *responsive*, seeking to yield to external initiative the task of conceiving and developing proposals to be funded.
- It is *action-oriented*. While the Fund will entertain proposals for policy-oriented studies directly related to reform and innovation, it will not fund proposals for basic research.
- It is *risk-taking*. The Fund will entertain proposals for new and unproven ideas as well as proven ones.

The authorizing legislation for the Fund identifies eight purposes for which grants and contracts may be awarded. These are:

- encouraging the reform, innovation, and improvement of postsecondary education and providing equal educational opportunity for all;
- the creation of institutions and programs involving new paths to career and professional training, and new combinations of academic and experiential learning;
- the establishment of institutions and programs based on the technology of communications;
- the carrying out in postsecondary educational institutions of changes in internal structure and operations designed to clarify institutional priorities and purposes;
- the design and introduction of cost-effective methods of instruction and operation;
- the introduction of institutional reforms designed to expand individual opportunities for entering and re-entering institutions and pursuing programs of study tailored to individual needs;
- the introduction of reforms in graduate education, in the structure of academic profes-

sions, and in the recruitment and retention of faculties: and

- the creation of new institutions and programs for examining and awarding credentials to individuals, and the introduction of reforms in current institutional practices related thereto.

The basic purpose of the Fund is to provide support for postsecondary education to become increasingly effective. There are three general criteria for improvement against which all proposals will be tested: is it cost-effective, does it have impact beyond the applicant's setting, and is it a learner-centered improvement?

- *Cost-effectiveness.* Increased public expenditures for post-secondary education have generated new demands for accountability and more effective use of resources. Thus, the Fund is interested in encouraging more value for the same dollar, or the same value for fewer dollars. In addition, since educational changes will increasingly necessitate a reallocation of existing resources rather than an expansion of new resources, the Fund will be inclined to finance techniques which encourage such reallocations.

- *Far-reaching impact.* In order to have maximum impact with limited resources, the Fund is particularly interested in improvements which have far-reaching effects. This does not mean that every improvement must have wide applicability, nor that only replicable innovations will be funded. It does mean, however, that the Fund encourages solutions to problems of a general and structural kind, rather than problems which are temporary or of limited significance.

- *Learner-centered change.* The basic purpose of the Fund is to improve educational opportunities for learners. This does not mean that only those improvements which will directly benefit learners will receive support — many changes designed to improve institutions and agencies which provide instruction or other educational services may have a substantial though indirect impact on learners. It does mean that the Fund will want to know what the probable or eventual impact of each improvement will be on the learning population to be served.

Many associations, organizations, and agencies are necessary to improve postsecondary education. The Fund thus encourages proposals from the entire range of higher and postsecondary educational institutions, including profit and non-profit, private, trade, technical, and business schools, as wella s from educational organizations and agencies such as student and faculty associations, trustees, State agencies and other governmental organizations, and providers of educational services in settings such as museums, libraries, and workplaces. Proposals are welcome from newly-formed as well as established organizations.

Program description: In the comprehensive program, the Fund welcomes proposals for reform, innovation, and improvement of postsecondary education which fit no strict categories of grant-making activity. It's granted that bold and innovative ideas are, by definition, apt to defy modes of problem definition and descriptions of approaches currently in use.

The Fund recognizes, however, that some guidance about directions of improvement beyond a general invitation is needed by applicants. For this reason, the Fund has identified eight broad targets for improvement within the comprehensive program. These targets or concerns

are not mutually exclusive, and they should not be taken as an exhaustive list. In each case, however, a problem is highlighted as a significant area for improvement in postsecondary education. These problems are, in effect, windows through which special concerns and needs of current postsecondary education may be addressed. Briefly stated, they are:

- the continued exclusion of working adults, minorities, and other categories of people from opportunities to further their education;
- high rates of attrition and other evidence that scores of students are not being effectively engaged by the environment or teaching methods of our mass education institutions;
- inadequate understanding of what quality education is, or how to measure the performance of individuals or institutions;
- the lack of fit between the skills, knowledge, and attitudes taught by postsecondary institutions, and the current and future demands of our economy and society;
- the lack of interest and effort on the part of faculty to increase productivity in the face of rising costs;
- insufficient recognition and utilization of industry, trade and technical schools, agencies such as libraries and museums, and other resources as part of our overall system of postsecondary education;
- the lack of collaboration and resource sharing among institutions;
- inadequate information and advice to people trying to decide which institutions would best serve their interests; and
- growing rigidities within institutions, especially those within large public multi-campus systems.

Because the Fund purposely avoids categorization in the comprehensive program, there is a greater burden on the applicant to convey the significance and feasibility of a proposed action. In so doing, applicants are urged to identify the general concern addressed by the solution as well as being as clear and precise as possible regarding the specific problems which are being addressed, the nature of the proposed actions, and the expected outcomes of these actions.

Type of assistance: Awards will be made through the instrumentality of grants and contracts, depending on the nature of the project and its objectives, except that all for-profit institutions may receive assistance only in the form of contracts.

In order to maximize the impact of the Fund's scarce resources, and to ensure the active commitment of institutions and agencies to projects proposed, the Fund may employ various financial techniques, such as:

- *Cooperative funding.* The Fund is interested in cooperating with other funding agents where this will lead to viable combinations of support.

- *Cost sharing.* The Fund may ask that sponsoring institutions provide some portion of total project costs.

- *Diminishing awards.* Funding extending over more than one year may take the form of higher initial support, with decreasing proportions of the total costs borne by the Fund over time.

Application procedure: Although the first stage of this competition calls for a five-page preliminary proposal, you will find it useful to think through all of the major elements of a full proposal before submitting this preliminary application. Proposals should contain the following elements: *Problem Identification*, *Statement of Intended Outcomes*, and *Description of Proposed Project.* Proposals should be forwarded directly to the Fund from applicant institutions. After review by the Fund, designated 1202 State Postsecondary Education Commissions, where established, will be notified and asked to comment upon those proposals which are under consideration for funding.

Although the Fund is not a unit of the U. S. Office of Education, OE's proposal receipt procedures are being utilized by the Fund this year.

There will be a two-stage submission and review process for proposals submitted under this program. Preliminary proposals will be required from all applicants and must be received *on or before January 5.* These preliminary proposals will then be reviewed by the Fund and those applicants invited to submit full proposals will be notified by February 5. Final proposals submitted by those applicants who are invited to do so must be received *on or before March 5.* (Request proposal forms and information from FIPSE.)

Financial information: 1975, $11.5 million; 1976, $11.5 million; 1977 request, $11.5 million.

Contact: Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, HEW, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Room 3141, Washington, D. C. 20202.

(NOTE: FIPSE prepared a three-year summary review of its activities in January 1976.)

National Institute of Education

Section 405 of the General Education Provisions Act, enacted in 1972 in P.L. 92-318.

Program description: Now in its fourth year, NIE has developed a specific problem-oriented program that responds to the concerns and needs of educators, the Congress, and the American public. Institute policy is set by the National Council on Educational Research, a panel of distinguished citizens appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. To focus NIE activities on the most pressing academic and administrative problems in the schools, the Council has identified six program areas which form the basis for the Institute's organization. They are: Basic Skills; Educational Equity; Education and Work; Finance and Productivity; School Capacity for Problem Solving; and Dissemination and Resources.

Type of assistance: Project grants and contracts.

Application procedure: There are three ways of applying for funds from NIE:

1. **Grant competitions**. These generally call for research proposals in specific areas of interest to NIE. Competition announcements are widely distributed to research institutions, universities and colleges, and education associations. Announcements are also placed in the *Federal Register*, which may be obtained for $45 per year from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

2. **Requests for Proposals (RFP)**. These are limited to specific tasks NIE wishes to have performed, such as the evaluation of a developmental project. A contract is awarded to the bidder who submits the best technical proposal and the most competitive budget. Brief summaries of all RFPs are published in *Commerce Business Daily* (CBD) as they are issued. That summary also explains how to acquire the complete RFP. An annual subscription to CBD can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at $63.50 per year.

Many major libraries, universities, research institutions, and education associations subscribe to both CBD and the *Federal Register*.

3. **Unsolicited proposals**. The Institute will consider unsolicited proposals for education research and development projects in areas other than those called for in grant announcements and RFPs. It is unlikely that NIE will be able to fund many unsolicited proposals in the current fiscal year. However, in some cases highly rated proposals may displace planned work, depending upon the proposed project's significance and quality. Either a grant or a contract may be awarded. Information concerning the submission of unsolicited proposals can be obtained from: Proposals Clearinghouse, National Institute of Education, Washington, D. C. 20208.

Financial information: Congress has appropriated $70 million for NIE for the 1976 fiscal year,

plus an additional $20 million for the three-month period between the end of the old Federal fiscal year, June 30, and the beginning of fiscal year 1977 on October 1, 1976.

Allocation of the $90 million total over the 15-month period, July 1, 1975 — Sept. 30, 1976, is as follows:

($ in Millions)

Basic Skills	$18.3
Educational Equity	5.8
Education and Work	15.0
Finance and Productivity	15.0
School Capacity for Problem Solving	5.3
Dissemination	15.7
Administration and inhouse research	13.9
TOTAL	$90.0

The President's budget submission to the Congress calls for a fiscal year 1977 NIE appropriation of $90 million.

Project budgets have ranged from $1,200 to $340,000.

Contact: Correspondence may be addressed to National Institute of Education, HEW, Washington, D. C. 20208.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
Director . . . . . Harold L. Hodgkinson . . . . . (202) 254-5740
Deputy Director . . . . . Emerson J. Elliott 254-5750
Chief, Office of Government and
External Relations . . . . . Charles Olson 254-6140

OFFICE OF PLANNING, BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS
Associate Director . . . . . John Christensen, Acting 254-6028

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
Associate Director . . . . . Ernest Russell 254-7920

RESEARCH – While there is no specific definition that will be wholly satisfactory, research can be termed the process by which new knowledge is built. It involves the constant interplay between thinking and observation, as researchers scientifically and systematically test their hunches and theories, and build those theories upon careful observation of facts.

DEVELOPMENT – Program development can be termed the process by which hypotheses, hunches, and casual models are translated into concrete field operations. The ideas for program development come from many sources, such as policy researchers, program specialists, and political decision makers.

DISSEMINATION – This is the procedure for distributing the results of research and development to those who can make use of them, in this case, State and local school administrators, principals, teachers, students, parents, counselors, etc. Not only does the dissemination process attempt to make research results available to "consumers" in a way they can use them, it also attempts to provide methods for putting the research results into practice.

REPLICATION – Replication is the process by which a program using a new theory is tested at other sites. For example, a program which is successful at one site will be replicated at one or more additional sites to determine if, for example, it is as effective in responding to the needs of children in other schools.

METHODOLOGY – In the case of NIE, methodology usually refers to the process of arriving at research conclusions and can be termed the accepted practice and technique for going about the process of conducting research.

VOUCHERS – In education, vouchers can cover any type of student entitlement; G.I. tuition payments, for example. At NIE, vouchers refer to an amount school-age children receive equal to the average per student expenditure in a school district. Participating schools receive the vouchers from enrollees and redeem them for cash. Under the voucher system, parents are permitted to enroll their children in the participating school of their choice.

INTEREST INVENTORIES – Interest inventories are tests administered to students and others to indicate the type of career or vocational activity they might best be suited for.

GOVERNANCE – In education, the administration and management of schools, colleges, universities, and other institutions.

EVALUATION – Evaluation can be termed the process of systematically collecting information and using it to provide appropriate information to education decision makers so that they can make well informed and rational judgements about the merit or worth of a program.

MEASUREMENT – Educational measurement is concerned with gauging achievement, intelligence, special aptitudes, personality interests, attitudes, values, and other human characteristics. It can be formal (derived from tests) or informal (based on incidental or opportunistic observation).

COGNITIVE vs. AFFECTIVE – These can be termed two ways of categorizing the learning process. Cognitive learning can refer to the process a student makes in such areas as mathematics or reading, whereas affective learning can refer to the progress a student makes in more abstract areas, such as motivation, personality development, or attitude.

CRITERION-REFERENCED vs. STANDARDIZED TESTS – A standardized test is prepared by specialists, administered according to uniform directions, scored in conformance with definite rules, and interpreted with reference to certain norms. A criterion-referenced test is developed according to local specifications and needs and as a result is not standardized. Its content is closely related to what has been taught, and therefore measures criteria considered essential for certain students by a local school system, for example.

ASSISTANT REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Region I – Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Dr. Russell Ruffino, Acting
Office of Education, DHEW
JFK Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

Telephone (617) 223-6896

Region II – New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Dr. Francis Hammond
Office of Education, DHEW
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

Telephone (212) 264-4022

Region III – Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia

Dr. S. Kirkwood Yarman
Office of Education, DHEW
3535 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Telephone (215) 596-1030

Region IV – Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Dr. Carmen L. Battaglia
Office of Education, DHEW
50 Seventh Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Telephone (404) 526-2891

Region V – Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

Dr. Peter Mousolite
Office of Education, DHEW
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Telephone (312) 353-0198

Region VI – Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

Dr. Carroll Galbreath
Office of Education, DHEW
1200 Main Tower Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

Telephone (214) 655-3811

Region VII – Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

Dr. Freeman Beets
Office of Education, DHEW
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Telephone (816) 374-3741

Region VIII – Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Dr. Lewis Crum
Office of Education, DHEW
9017 Federal Office Building
1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Telephone (303) 327-3733

Region IX – Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam

Dr. Warren Tappin
Office of Education, DHEW
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Telephone (415) 556-7918

Region X – Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

Dr. Hyrum M. Smith
Office of Education, DHEW
Arcade Plaza Building
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Telephone (206) 442-4962

HEALTH MANPOWER PROGRAMS

(All figures in millions of dollars)

	FY'75	President's Estimate FY'76	Approp. FY'76	Transition Quarter	President's Estimate FY'77	Change FY'77 to FY'76
HEALTH PROFESSIONS						
INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE						
Capitation	$150.0	101.1	101.1*	0	120.0	+18.9
Start Up and Conversion Assistance	4.7	3.0	3.0*	0	(1.0)**	-2.0
Financial Distress Grants	5.0	5.0	5.0*	0	(3.0)**	-2.0
Special Projects	37.6	43.9	37.6*	0	128.0	+90.4
STUDENT ASSISTANCE						
Loans	36.0	20.0	24.0	20.0	0	-24.0
General Scholarship	6.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	0	-3.5
National Health Service Scholarship	22.5	22.5	22.5*	0	35.0	+12.5
HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION	95.0	0	0	0	0	0
DENTAL HEALTH	7.8	7.8	8.4	2.0	5.5	-2.9
PUBLIC HEALTH	20.5	0	0	0	(8.0)**	0
ALLIED HEALTH	28.3	0	0	0	(8.0)**	0
SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS***	53.5	91.1	99.1	0	128.0	28.9

*Funding provided under Continuing Resolution
**Special project
***Has been renamed Special Projects, Grants, and Contracts

In FY'75 the Federal government expended about $601 million for health professions and nursing education. This year (FY'76) virtually all the health professions programs lack authorization and most expenditures are being made under the Continuing Resolution. Funds are estimated to total only about $341 to $390 million. While the Congress has indicated its support for a number of programs the Administration intends to phase out, the Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate cannot consider funding until authorizing legislation is passed. If the Administration's proposals are accepted, funding would be $320 M.

Although it is unlikely the Administration's proposed authorizing legislation will be enacted, the President's budget is based on the provisions in S. 2748. Under this legislation, capitation support would be continued to medical, dental and osteopathic schools. Funding is included to phase out capitation at the VOP schools. Capitation support would not be continued for pharmacy. The Administration would also like to phase out the scholarship and special loan programs but would increase the National Health Service Scholarship program. As indicated in the detailed chart below, funding would be increased for the "special projects" grants. Some funding would be provided for allied and public health in this program even though the administration proposes no major funding in this area.

Agency/Appropriation	1975 Actual	1976 Appropriation*	1976 Continuing Resolution	1976 Revised	1977 Request
**NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
Biomedical Research - By Institute					
National Cancer Institute	691,361,000	744,484,000	691,527,000	688,314,000	687,670,000
National Heart and Lung Institute	324,384,000	349,393,000	326,035,000	305,036,000	342,855,000
National Institue of Dental Research	50,002,000	45,930,000	49,974,000	48,728,000	52,207,000
National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases	173,373,000	175,457,000	166,571,000	162,128,000	180,837,000
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke	142,034,000	136,807,000	137,967,000	135,400,000	146,532,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	119,369,000	119,229,000	118,813,000	119,447,000	135,615,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	187,290,000	146,537,000	177,474,000	167,614,000	193,435,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	126,536,000	127,058,000	128,025,000	122,343,000	129,883,000
National Institute on Aging	15,722,000	17,626,000	16,043,000	16,171,000	26,220,000
National Eye Institute	44,040,000	45,638,000	44,301,000	44,508,000	46,950,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	35,159,000	36,035,000	33,909,000	34,143,000	46,141,000
Research Resources	128,250,000	129,966,000	128,331,000	83,411,000	92,342,000
John E. Fogarty International Center	5,406,000	5,694,000	5,334,000	5,393,000	7,492,000
National Library of Medicine	28,848,000	29,244,000	28,994,000	29,456,000	35,234,000
Office of the Director	17,986,000	14,851,000	16,567,000	15,325,000	16,234,000
Total, Biomedical Research	2,089,760,000	2,123,949,000	2,069,865,000	1,977,474,000	2,139,647,000
Buildings and Facilities	3,000,000	54,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	25,400,000
Total, NIH	2,092,760,000	2,177,949,000	2,072,862,000	1,980,474,000	2,165,047,000

*Appropriation column excludes estimates for training, not considered in Labor/HEW bill due to lack of authorizing legislation--training funds are included in all other columns ($154 million in 1975, $124 million in continuing resolution, $116 million revised 1976, and $105 million 1977 request)

**These figures differ slightly with those published in the administration's budget documents, However, since these are the figures being used by the appropriation committees, their accuracy is trustworthy.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The Administration requested $236.375 million for handicapped education in fiscal 1977, which is the same amount Congress appropriated in fiscal 1976. President Ford also asked Congress to rescind $35 million (out of $110 million) for state handicapped education grants, $625,000 for special education manpower development and $750,000 for the specific learning disabilities program in fiscal 1976.

Continuing the trend of recent year, President Ford's budget request concentrates on research, demonstration and training programs.

The state grants program, which provides grants to states to assist in the "initiation, expansion, and improvement of programs and projects for education of handicapped children at the preschool, elementary and secondary school levels," would receive $110 million to serve 425,000 children in the 1977-78 school year.

The budget provides $16 million, the same amount as last year, to support nine regional deaf-blind centers and one state center for about 3,900 deaf-blind children and their families.

A program for severely handicapped persons would receive $3.25 million, also the same amount as last year, to support 26 projects. Grants and contracts in the amount of $5 million would be awarded to projects which offer diagnostic and educational services for learning disabled children through model programs, technical assistance and teacher-training activities.

Early childhood education continues to enjoy a strong emphasis in the Administration's budget. Approximately 48,000 pre-school children would be served and 244 projects supported with the $22 million request.

The budget would also fund a number of vocational and postsecondary programs for handicapped adults at the 1976 level of $2 million.

About 110 research and demonstration projects focusing on new curriculum materials would be supported in fiscal 1977, as would 14 regional resource centers.

Approximately $16 million, the same as last year, would be spent to caption, produce and distribute films and other educational media and $40 million would support the training of teachers and other personnel in regular or special classroom education of handicapped children.

If the Administration has its way, however, its entire budget request for handicapped education (excluding deaf-blind centers) would be consolidated with several other education programs into a new program called "Financial Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education." This program would offer block grants directly to the states in order to decrease the bureaucratic burden and to increase state discretion in utilizing federal funds. The Administration plans to submit this legislation shortly, but the budget was compiled under current statutory authorities in order to keep the programs operating smoothly.

(see accompanying chart)

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED
(dollars in millions)

	FY 75 Approp.	FY 76 Request	FY 76* Approp.	Recission Request	FY 77 Request	FY 77 Compared to FY 76 Approp.
STATE ASSISTANCE						
State Grants Program	$100.000	$ 50.000	$110.000	$ 35.000	$110.000	0
Deaf-Blind Centers	12.000	16.000	16.000	0	16.000	0
SPECIAL POPULATION PROGRAMS						
Severely Handicapped Projects	2.000	3.250	3.250	0	3.250	0
Specific Learning Disabilities	3.250	4.250	5.500	.750	5.000	0
Early Childhood Education	14.000	22.000	22.000	0	22.000	0
REGIONAL VOCATIONAL, ADULT, AND POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS	.575	2.000	2.000	0	2.000	0
INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	9.322	11.000	14.036	0	11.000	0
MEDIA AND RESOURCE SERVICES						
Media Services and Captioned Films	13.000	16.000	17.262	0	16.000	0
Regional Resource Centers	7.243	9.750	13.132	0	9.750	0
Recruitment and Information	.500	1.000	.500	0	1.000	0
SPECIAL EDUCATION MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	37.700	39.750	44.923	.625	40.375	0
Totals	$199.590	$175.000	$248.603	$ 36.375	$236.375	0

* An additional $12.228 will be available from previously impounded funds.

U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION FISCAL YEAR 1977 BUDGET ANALYSIS

SPECIAL PROJECTS

	ADMINISTRATION REQUEST FY 1976	APPROPRIATION 1977	TRANSITION QUARTER	ADMINISTRATION REQUEST FY 1977
	(Dollars in Millions)			
Metric Education	$2	$2	-	$1
Gifted and Talented	2.5	2.5	-	1.2
Community Schools	3.5	3.5	-	1.7
Career Education	10.1	10.1	-	10.1
Consumer Education	3	3	-	1.5
Women's Educational Equity	6.2	6.2	-	5.8
Arts in Education	.75	.75	-	.75
Packaging and Field Testing	3.5	1.4	-	3.9
Educational TV Programming	7	7	-	3.5

The Special Projects Act, part of the Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380) established seven priority education programs to be administered by the Office of Education for a minimum period of three years. In addition, two discretionary activities have been designated by the Commission of Education and will continue to receive support again in FY 1977. These are packaging and field testing of successful projects and dissemination of innovative educational television programs designed to help disadvantaged children and adults.

	1976 Appropriation	1977 Budget	Higher Education Recommendations		
			Request	Over '76	Over '77 Admin Request
STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS					
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants	715*	1100	1400	+ 685*	+ 300
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	240	-	350	+ 110	+ 350
College Work-Study	390*	250	420	+ 30*	+ 170
National Direct Student Loans	332	12	332	-	+ 320
State Student Incentive Grants	44	44	66	+ 22	+ 22
Total Student Assistance Programs	1721*	1406	2568	+ 847*	+1162
CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS					
Special Programs for the Disadvantaged (HEA IV-A-4)	70	60	70	-	+ 10
Developing Institutions (HEA III)	110	110	120	+ 10	+ 10
Language and Area Studies (NDEA VI)	16	10	20	+ 4	+ 10
Community Services (HEA I)	12	-	20	+ 8	+ 20
Land-Grant Aid (Bankhead-Jones)	9.5	-	12.5	+ 3	+ 12.5
Veterans Cost of Instruction (HEA IV-A-5, 420)	24*	-	31.3	+ 7.3*	+ 31.3
College Library Aid (HEA II)	11.5*	-	17.9	+ 6.4*	+ 17.9
Undergraduate Equipment (HEA VI)	7.5	-	12.5	+ 5	+ 12.5
Cooperative Education (HEA IV-D)	10.8	8	10.8	-	+ 2.8
Strengthening Graduate Programs (HEA IX)	8*	-	14	+ 6*	+ 14
Training for Higher Education Personnel (EPDA Part E)	-	-	2.1	+ 2.1	+ 2.1
Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11.5	11.5	17.5	+ 6	+ 6
Total Categorical Programs	290.8	199.5	348.6	+ 57.8*	+ 149.1

* Does not include proposed Supplemental.

In millions. From Congressional testimony of higher education associations, prepared by American Council on Education.

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION (USOE)

The principal address of USOE (sometimes OE) is:

Office of Education
U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20202

On the pages immediately following are listed:

Programs Administered by USOE for Institutions

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AID

Higher Education – Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

Morrill Act of 1862; Morrill Act of 1890 as amended; Bankhead-Jones Act as amended, P. L. 92-318

Program description: Support of instruction in the mechanic arts, agriculture, English, mathematics and science; instructional equipment; and teacher training.

Type of assistance: Formula grants.

Application procedure: Institution applies to state.

Financial information: 1975, $9.5 million; 1976, $12.2 million.

Contact: Land-Grant Colleges, Division of Training and Facilities, Bureau of Postsecondary Education, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2146.

Emergency School Aid Act – Nonprofit Organization Grants

Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII – Emergency School Aid Act, P. L. 92-318

Program description: Assistance to nonprofit organizations to conduct special programs in support of local education efforts to implement a plan to meet special problems incident to desegregation.

Type of assistance: Project grants.

Application procedure: Applicants should request information and forms from the Regional Office of Education.

Financial information: 1974, $20 million; 1975, $18 million; 1976, $19 million. Average grant in 1975, $88,000.

Contact: Emergency School Aid Director, Office of Education, HEW Regional Office, or Associate Commissioner, Office of Equal Educational Opportunity Programs, Bureau of School Systems, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-8484.

Ethnic Heritage Studies Program

Title IX, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965

Program description: This is a program of grants to public and private nonprofit educational agencies, institutions, and organizations to assist them in developing and operating ethnic heritage studies programs through which students would learn about the nature of their own and others' cultural heritage. Eligible programs would develop or disseminate curriculum materials on a particular ethnic culture to elementary or secondary schools or institutions of higher education or provide for training of teachers and cooperate with persons and groups with a special interest in the ethnic culture under study through regular consultation with an advisory council of such interests.

Type of assistance: Project grants.

Application procedure: Guidelines and applications may be requested from the administering office.

Financial information: Budgeted for 1974-75 programs, $2.4 million; 1975, $1.8 million; 1976, $1.8 million; 1977 request, $1.8 million.

Contact: Ethnic Heritage Studies Branch, Division of International Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2293.

Right to Read – Elimination of Illiteracy

National Reading Improvement Program, Title VII, P. L. 93-380, as amended by P. L. 94-194

Program description: A national effort for developing and improving the reading skills of all citizens enabling each to function effectively in our society.

Type of assistance: Discretionary grants and contracts to State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private nonprofit agencies.

Application procedure: Proposals are submitted to U. S. Office of Education, Application Control Center, Room 5673, ROB, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20201.

Financial information: 1974, $12 million; 1975, $12 million; 1976, $17 million; 1977 request, $12 million. Average grant, $60,000.

Contact: Regional Office of Education, or National Right to Read Office, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Room 2131, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-8537.

Special Services for Disadvantaged Students in Institutions of Higher Education

Higher Education Amendments of 1968; P. L. 90-575, P. L. 92-318

Program description: To assist low-income and physically handicapped students enrolled or accepted for enrollment.

Type of assistance: Project grants to postsecondary institutions.

Financial information: 1974, $23 million; 1975, $23 million; 1976, $23 million. Average grant, $78,900.

Contact: Director of Higher Education, HEW Regional Office, or Division of Student Services and Veterans Programs, Bureau of Postsecondary Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-9423.

Handicapped – Research and Demonstration

Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI, Part E; P. L. 91-230

Program description: To improve the education of handicapped children through research and demonstration projects.

Type of assistance: Project grants and contracts to educational institutions and agencies. Cost sharing required on research projects.

Application procedure: Application forms are available from office listed below. Applications are reviewed by field readers.

Financial information: 1974, $9.9 million; 1975, $9.9 million; 1976, $14.0 million.

Contact: Director, Division of Research, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2275.

(Note: Project grants are also available for physical education and recreation for handicapped children, and for training teachers of handicapped.)

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

Bilingual Education Act

Title VII, ESEA, as amended by P. L. 93-380

Program description: To develop and operate new or improved bilingual education programs for elementary and secondary students of limited English-speaking proficiency, including supplementary adult and preschool services; training programs for persons participating in or preparing to participate in bilingual education programs, including fellowships for persons preparing to train others as bilingual education teachers; and the establishment and operation of support service centers designated to service a particular area of the country: training resource, materials development, and assessment/dissemination.

Type of assistance: Project grants and fellowships.

Application procedure: Applications for a bilingual education program operating within a local school district must be reviewed by the appropriate State education agency. Eligible applicants are one or more local educational agencies, or an institution of higher education applying either jointly or after consultation with one or more local educational agencies.

Type of assistance: Project grants and fellowships.

Application procedure: Applications for a bilingual education program operating within a local school district must be reviewed by the appropriate State education agency. Eligible applicants are one or more local educational agencies, or an institution of higher education applying either jointly or after consultation with one or more local educational agencies.

Financial information: Appropriations: FY 1974 — $67 million, FY 1975 — $85 million, FY 1976 — $97.7 million.

Contact: Office of Bilingual Education, U. S. Office of Education, Reporters Building, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Room 421, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Strengthening Developing Institutions

Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965, P. L. 89-329, as amended by P. L. 90-575 and P. L. 92-318.

Program description: This program assists developing colleges and universities which have both the desire and the potential to make a substantial contribution to higher education but are limited in their resources. It does this by supporting cooperative arrangements among developing institutions, between developing institutions and established institutions, and between developing institutions and business firms, foundations, or other agencies. Grants under this program may be used to achieve a higher academic quality through programs of administrative improvement, faculty development, curriculum development, and student services. With few exceptions institutions must have been in existence 5 years prior to application. The program is now divided into two parts, Basic, involving about 235 institutions, and Advanced, covering a smaller number.

Type of assistance: Project grants to developing institutions. Institutions must be certified by the regional accrediting agency as making progress toward full accreditation.

Application procedure: Request application forms from office noted below. Applications are evaluated by consultants and OE program staff.

Financial information: 1974, $100 million; average grant, $170,959. 1975, $120 million, of which $52 million was for Basic and $68 million for Advanced. 1976, $110 million.

Contact: Division of Institutional Development, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2239.

Cooperative Education

Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Enacted in 1968 in P. L. 90-575, amended in 1972 in P. L. 92-318

Program description: Grants are authorized to help institutions of higher education arrange programs of cooperative education, which consist of alternate periods of full-time study and full-time employment related as far as practicable to a student's academic or occupational objective. Student salaries are paid in full by the employer.

Type of assistance: Project grants to institutions.

Application procedure: Applications submitted to the Division of Training and Facilities in Washington. Applications are evaluated by consultants and OE staff.

Financial information: 1974 budget request, $10.7 million; average grant, $17,582; maximum individual institution grant, $75,000. 1975, $10.7 million; 1976, $10.7 million.

Contact: Division of Training and Facilities, U. S. Office of Education, Regional Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2146.

Community Service and Continuing Education Programs

Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, P. L. 89-329, as amended by P. L. 90-575 and P. L. 92-318

Program description: Grants are authorized to help institutions of higher education operate programs to assist in the solution of community problems. Each participating institution acts within an overall state plan to tackle such topics as housing, poverty, government, recreation, employment, youth opportunities, transportation, health, and land use. Federal grants on a formula basis, made to the designated state agency, cover 66 2/3 percent of the cost. Programs include activities, services, and extension of continuing education offerings by means of which the colleges and universities channel their resources to local problem areas. In addition, a 1972 amendment to the law authorizes the Commissioner to set aside up to 10 percent of the appropriations for grants and contracts covering up to 90 percent of the cost of special programs and projects designed to seek solutions to national and regional problems relating to technological and social changes and environmental pollution.

Type of assistance: Formula grants to the states.

Application procedure: Federal grants are made to the designated state agency. Subgrants are made by the state agency to institutions of higher education through procedures established by the states. Information may be obtained through state coordinating councils of higher education or similar organizations.

Financial information: 1975, $14 million; 1976, $12,125,000.

Contact: Community Services and Continuing Education Branch, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-9868.

Financial Assistance for the Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction (Undergraduate Teaching Equipment)

Title VI-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, P. L. 89-329, as amended by P. L. 90-575 and P. L. 92-318

Program description: Grants of up to 50 percent of the total cost, as high as 80 percent in extreme hardship situations, are authorized for institutions of higher education to acquire equipment and materials to improve the quality of undergraduate instruction. The Commissioner of Education, on the recommendation of a state commission, awards grants within the specific allotment of each state. Each institution must provide matching funds. Eligible acquisitions include audiovisual, laboratory, and classroom equipment, printed and published materials other than textbooks, and closed circuit instructional television equipment. Minor remodeling may be included in a project cost if required to install the equipment or otherwise make it usable.

Type of assistance: Project grants to institutions of postsecondary education.

Application procedure: Applications are made through the State Commission which establishes basic criteria in accordance with Federal law and State needs, and establishes priorities for recommendation to OE. Application closing dates vary by state.

Financial information: 1974 appropriation, $11.9 million (1037 grants); 1975, $8.4 million (921 grants); 1976, $7.5 million; 1977 request, $0.

Contact: Initial contact should be through the State Commission of Higher Education. Program is administered in Washington by the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2297.

Veterans' Cost of Instruction Payments to Institutions of Higher Education

Title IV, subpart 5 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, authorized in 1972 in P. L. 92-318

Program description: The 1972 revisions to the Higher Education Act contain a provision authorizing payments to colleges and universities for the enrollment of veterans. Purpose of the provision is to increase the efforts of the colleges in seeking out and enrolling veterans and in providing them the necessary services after entry. Also provides for referral services to appropriate agencies and organizations. In order to quality for the payments, each school must increase its enrollment of veterans 10 percent over the previous academic year and must use at least 50 percent of the payments for recruitment, counseling and special programs for veterans. Schools with enrollments of less than 2,500 may enter into consortium arrangements to provide these services.

Type of assistance: Awards are made to institutions. Application must be made.

Application procedure: Apply to U. S. Office of Education (see "contact" below).

Financial information: 1974 appropriation, $25 million (reduced by five percent to $23.7 million); 1975, $24 million; 1976 request, $0.

Contact: Veterans' Program Unit, Office of Education, Room 4616, Regional Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2806.

Special Services for Disadvantaged Students in Institutions of Higher Education

Title IV-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended

Program description: Special Services is designed to help more disadvantaged and/or physically handicapped students to remain in and complete college and to encourage such students to pursue graduate or professional education. To meet this goal, Special Services provides grants for comprehensive programs that have considered the student's total environment for learning and developing on and off campus. Counseling, tutoring, innovative curriculums, special personnel, summer sessions, and coordination of community services are funded in institutions that demonstrate they have used and will continue to use their faculty and administrative expertise to work with disadvantaged and physically handicapped students and, possibly, community members in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of student-centered, action-oriented projects. Students participating in Special Services programs may have been identified by Talent Search, Upward Bound, or by other groups.

The other programs are *Upward Bound*, *Talent Search*, and *Educational Opportunity Centers.*

Upward Bound is a national precollege program designed to motivate secondary school students who have been handicapped in their studies by economic, cultural, and educational deficiencies to reach their academic potential. A full-time summer residential program offers small classes, individual tutoring by undergraduate college students, personal counseling, medical and dental care, and small weekly stipends.

The academic institution conducting the program has final responsibility for student selection and content of the programs, including academic subjects and cultural and recreational activities. Federal assistance may not exceed 80 percent of the costs except in very poor communities, where grantees can be relieved of all or part of the non-federal share.

Talent Search offers grants to institutions and agencies that identify qualified youths of financial or cultural need with an exceptional potential for postsecondary education, encouraging them to complete secondary school and undertake postsecondary training. No instruction, tutoring, student aid, test fees or other student support may be funded from this program. Program also publicizes available forms of federal student aid.

Educational Opportunity Centers: Students may now receive professional counseling, information on student financial aid, and advice on academic and career possibilities through a new U. S. Office of Education program — the Educational Opportunity Center (EOC).

Authorized under the Education Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-318), the EOCs focus educational services upon certain geographic areas that have major concentrations of low-income or disadvantaged persons. The Centers coordinate a variety of available educational resources in one place, making it possible to help a larger number of persons. Here OE and other Federal programs can be integrated with private and public educational agencies that have common goals.

Grants for Fiscal Year 1976, totaling $3 million, have been awarded to 12 EOCs across the country.

Locations for the Centers were selected on a competitive basis from proposals submitted by institutions of higher education, public and private organizations (including professional and scholarly organizations), and, in some cases, high schools and secondary vocational schools.

Grants are awarded on a one-year basis and the Federal government pays up to 75 percent of the authorized cost of operation. Each Center is staffed by trained counselors, tutors, and/or recruiters who are familiar with the many services offered by educational and vocational institutions in the area as well as by private and government agencies.

Though intended primarily to provide assistance to youths in areas with major concentrations of low-income population, the facilities and services of the Centers are open to all persons in the community.

The EOCs direct their services to three major groups: the high school student or recent high school graduate; the student already enrolled in a postsecondary institution or program; and the area colleges and universities.

Another aspect of the Educational Opportunity Centers is to coordinate other education-related programs within the community. Foremost among these are OE's Talent Search, Upward Bound, and Special Services for the Disadvantaged, often called the Trio programs. These programs encompass a total concept of providing necessary educational services and activities to students with financial or cultural need, including those with limited English-speaking ability, the physically disabled, and veterans.

The following projects are currently being funded under the Educational Opportunity Centers program:

Alabama	North Alabama Educational Opportunity Center, Huntsville	$250,000
California	University of California Los Angeles Extension	282,000
Colorado	Denver Metropolitan Educational Opportunity Center	250,000
District of Columbia	Mission - Moton Educational Opportunity Center	300,000
Massachusetts	Executive Office of Educational Affairs, Boston	325,000
Missouri	Metropolitan St. Louis Education Opportunity Center	325,000
New Jersey	Educational Opportunity Center, Hudson County, Jersey City	250,000

New Mexico	New Mexico Technical-Vocational Institute, Espanola	150,000
New York	City University of New York Computer-Based Educational Opportunity Center, New York City	300,000
Ohio	Dayton-Miami Valley Consortium	154,000
Texas	Dallas County Community College District	250,000
Washington	Educational Opportunity and Resource Center, Tacoma	164,000

For further information:

Educational Opportunity Centers Program
Bureau of Postsecondary Education
U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C. 20202

Telephone: (202) 245-2359

Type of assistance: Project grants to institutions or combinations of institutions.

Application procedure: Deadline information and application forms available on request from address noted below.

Financial information: 1974, $70.3 million; 1975, $70 million; 1976, $70 million; 1977 request, $60.3 million.

Contact: (for all three programs): Trio Program Officer in appropriate HEW Regional Office, or Dave Johnson, Room 4662, ROB, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-9423.

College Library Resources

Title II-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, P. L. 89-329, as amended by P. L. 90-575 and P. L. 92-318

Program description: Grants are authorized to strengthen and increase library resources of colleges and universities through the acquisition of books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, and audiovisual materials.

Three types of grants may be made to institutions that meet specified levels of maintenance of effort expenditures: (1) Basic grants not to exceed $5,000; (2) Supplemental grants not to exceed $20 per student; and (3) Special Purpose grants, which must be matched by one institutional dollar for every three federal grant dollars and which are made to institutions that demonstrate a special need for additional library resources or special national or regional needs. An applicant must have received a Basic grant in order to quality for a Supplemental grant.

Type of assistance: Project grants to institutions.

Application procedure: Applications are submitted one each year at a date determined by the Commissioner of Education. OE Form 3118 is used and all applications are evaluated by outside staff and personnel of the programs.

Financial information: 1974, $9.975 million; 1975, $9.975 million; 1976, $9.975 million; 1977 request, $9.975 million.

Contact: Information on this program may be obtained by contacting the nearest regional office of HEW or from Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-9530.

Foreign Language and Area Studies Centers and Programs

Title VI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended

Program description: The federal government awards grants to institutions of higher education in order to support undergraduate and graduate programs in foreign languages and related area studies. The emphasis in most programs is on the non-western world. Approved languages are those designated as necessary for the needs of education, government, business, or industry in the United States. Area studies are those which contribute to a full understanding or the region or countries in which a particular language is commonly used, including such disciplines as anthropology, economics, geography, history, linguistics, literature, philosophy, political science, and sociology.

Type of assistance: Project grants to institutions.

Application procedure: Detailed application information may be obtained from address noted below.

Financial information: 1974, $10 million; 1975, $11.3 million; 1976, $13.3 million.

Contact: Division of International Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-9692.

On the pages immediately following are listed:

Programs Administered by USOE for Individuals

(Note: Readers are advised to follow Congressional action on these programs, many of which were the subject of Congressional debate and subject to amendment at the time of publication of this Handbook.)

College Work Study Program

Enacted in 1964 as Part C of Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act, amended in 1965 as Part C of Title IV of the Higher Education Act

Program description: Grants are made to eligible institutions to assist in the operation of work-study programs for their students who are in need of the earnings from part-time employment to pursue a graduate, undergraduate, vocational or professional course of study. Normal federal contribution is 80 percent.

In general, the basic pay rate is at least the current minimum wage, although a student may receive up to $3.50 for highly specialized work. Work may be for the institution or for an approved off-campus agency. On-campus jobs include work in grading papers or otherwise assisting in the work of a department or a professor, or in more routine work in dining halls, laboratories, libraries, and maintenance facilities. Off-campus jobs in public or nonprofit organizations could be in such areas as health, education, or recreation.

Type of assistance: A formula allocates money among the states. Individual awards are made as project grants within those amounts.

Application procedure: A single application is filed by institutions for this program and the supplementary opportunity grant and direct loan programs. Allocations are recommended by HEW established regional panels. Deadline dates are fixed annually.

Financial information: 1974 appropriation, $270.2 million; 1975, $420 million (includes supplemental); 1976, $390 million; 1977 request, $250 million.

Contact: Chief, Work Study Branch, Division of Student Financial Aid, Room 4100, Regional Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2247; or, regional higher education staff of OE.

Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BOGs)

Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Enacted in 1972 in P. L. 92-318

Program description: This is a major innovation of the 1972 amendments. Under this program federal grants are available to eligible postsecondary education students who qualify on the basis of financial need. Application for the funds will be made by students and payments will be handled in most cases by the college or university.

According to the law, grants cannot exceed 50 percent of the actual cost of attendance at an institution or more than $1400 per student per year.

Type of assistance: Individual grants to students.

Application procedure: Individual applications will be made by students in accordance with established guidelines. Institutions will be involved in establishing institutional cost. Applications are available through college financial officers, high school guidance counsellors, or Box 84, Washington, D. C. 20044.

Financial information: 1974 appropriation, $475 million; 1975, $660 million; 1976 request, $1.3 billion.

Contact: Regional Offices of OE or Division of Basic and State Student Grants, Room 4717, Regional Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-1835.

Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants

Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Enacted in 1972 in P. L. 92-318

Program description: This program in a sense replaces the former EOG program. Under the revision supplementary grants are made to qualified students who, for lack of financial means, would be unable to obtain a postsecondary education. This grant program is in addition to the basic grant program and it is expected that in most cases students receiving aid under this section would have already received a basic grant. Grants are at a maximum of $1,500 per year for undergraduate work only. Total grants for four years are limited to $4,000.

Type of assistance: Grants to institutions that in turn award individual student grants.

Application procedure: Application is made on a standard OE form which also includes the application for college work-study and direct loans. Applications are generally due in November. The date is set annually by OE. Applications are reviewed by regional panels that make recommendations to OE.

Financial information: 1974, $210.3 million; 1975, $240 million; 1976, $240 million; 1977 request, $0.

Contact: Regional offices of OE or the Division of Student Financial Aid, Room 4100, Regional Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2247.

Guaranteed Loans for College and Vocational Students

Title V, Part B of the Higher Education Act of 1965

Program description: The Guaranteed Student Loan program enables a student to borrow directly from a bank, credit union, savings and loan association or other participating lender. The loan is either guaranteed by a state or private non-profit agency or insured by the federal government. A student may borrow up to $2,500 annually. The total loan limit for an undergraduate or vocational student is $7,500, and $10,000 for a graduate student, including undergraduate loans. Students may not borrow in excess of the cost of attendance at an institution. Repayment of the principal amount begins 9 to 12 months after leaving college. For those students in need the federal government will pay all interest costs while in school and until repayment begins. For those students who borrow for convenience, interest payments are due during their college enrollment. Income is not a criterion for borrowing.

Type of assistance: Loans to individuals.

Application procedure: Individuals should make application with a participating lender. It is possible for an educational institution to serve as a lender. Information on that feature of the program may be obtained from the Washington address noted below.

Financial information: 1975, $382 million; 1976, $452 million; 1977 request, $400 million.

Contact: Local participating lender, state guarantee agency, or Ken Kohl, Associate Commissioner for Guaranteed Student Loans, Room 4636, Regional Office Building, Washington, D. C., or appropriate HEW Regional Office, (202) 245-2350.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

ALABAMA
Director, OSGL
Office of Education, Region IV
50 Seventh Street, NE – Room 513
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

ALASKA
Student Aid Office
State Education Department
Pouch F, AOB
Juneau, Alaska 99801

ARIZONA
Director, OGSL
Office of Education, Region IX
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102

ARKANSAS
Student Loan Guarantee
Foundation of Arkansas
Suite 515, 1515 West 7th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202

CALIFORNIA (See Arizona)

COLORADO
Director, OGSL
Office of Education, Region VIII
Federal Office Building, Box 3608
19th & Stout Streets
Denver, Colorado 80202

CONNECTICUT
Connecticut Student Loan
Foundation
251 Asylum Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

DELAWARE
Delaware Higher Education Loan
Program
c/o Brandywine College
Post Office Box 7139
Wilmington, Delaware 19803

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
D. C. Student Loan Insurance
Program
1329 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

FLORIDA (See Alabama)

GEORGIA
Georgia Higher Education
Assistance Corporation
9 La Vista Perimeter Park
2187 Northlake Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30084

HAWAII (See Arizona)

IDAHO
Director, OGSL
Office of Education, Region X
1321 Second Avenue – M. S. 1512
Seattle, Washington 98101

ILLINOIS
Illinois Guaranteed Loan Program
102 Wilmot Road
Deerfield, Illinois 60015

INDIANA
Director, OGSL
Office of Education, Region V
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

IOWA
Director, OGSL
Office of Education, Region VII
601 East 12th Street, Room 360
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

KANSAS (See Iowa)

KENTUCKY (See Alabama)

LOUISIANA (In-State residents)
Louisiana Higher Education
Assistance Commission
Post Office Box 44095
Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

LOUISIANA (Out-of-State residents)
United Student Aid Funds, Inc.
200 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

MAINE
Maine State Department of Education
and Cultural Services
Augusta, Maine 04130

MARYLAND
Maryland Higher Education Loan
Corporation
2100 Guilford Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

MASSACHUSETTS
Massachusetts Higher Education
Assistance Corporation
511 Statler Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

MICHIGAN
Michigan Higher Education
Assistance Authority
309 North Washington Avenue
Lansing, Michigan 48902

MINNESOTA (See Indiana)

MISSISSIPPI (See Alabama)

MISSOURI (See Iowa)

MONTANA (See Colorado)

NEBRASKA (See Iowa)

NEVADA
State Department of Education
Carson City, Nevada 78901

NEW HAMPSHIRE
New Hampshire Higher Education
Assistance Foundation
3 Capitol Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

NEW JERSEY
New Jersey Higher Education
Assistance Authority
1474 Prospect Street
Post Office Box 1417
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

NEW MEXICO
Director, OGSL
Office of Education, Region VI
1725 Corrigan Towers
Dallas, Texas 75201

NEW YORK
New York Higher Education
Assistance Corporation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12205

NORTH CAROLINA
North Carolina State Education
Assistance Authority
Post Office Box 2688, Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

NORTH DAKOTA (See Colorado)

OHIO
Ohio Student Loan Commission
33 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma State Regents for Higher
Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

OREGON
State of Oregon Scholarship Commission
1445 William Street
Eugene, Oregon 97401

PENNSYLVANIA
Pennsylvania Higher Education
Assistance Agency
Towne House, 660 Boas Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102

PUERTO RICO
Director, OGSL
Office of Education, Region II
26 Federal Plaza – Room 406
New York, New York 10022

RHODE ISLAND
Rhode Island Higher Education
Assistance Corporation
Room 414, 187 Westminster Mall
Post Office Box 579
Providence, Rhode Island 02901

SOUTH CAROLINA (See Louisiana Out-of-State residents)

SOUTH DAKOTA (See Colorado)

TENNESSEE
Tennessee Education Loan Corporation
Cordell Hull Bldg., F1, C-3, Room 301
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

TEXAS (See New Mexico)

UTAH (See Colorado)

VERMONT
Vermont Student Assistance
Corporation
156 College Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

VIRGINIA
Virginia State Education Assistance
Authority
501 East Franklin Street
Suite 311, Professional Building
Richmond, Virginia 23219

WASHINGTON (See Idaho)

WEST VIRGINIA
Director, OGSL
Office of Education, Region III
Post Office Box 13716
3535 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

WISCONSIN
Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation
State Office Building
115 West Wilson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

WYOMING (See Colorado)

AMERICAN SAMOA (See Arizona)

GUAM (See Arizona)

TRUST TERRITORY (See Arizona)

VIRGINIA ISLANDS (See Louisiana Out-of-State residents)

National Direct Student Loan Program

Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Formerly Title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1968

Program description: This is for students who are enrolled at least half-time in a participating postsecondary institution and who need a loan to meet their educational expenses: up to $2,500 for those enrolled in a vocational program or who have completed less than two years of a program leading to a bachelor's degree; $5,000 for undergraduate students who have completed two years of study toward a bachelor's degree (includes any amount borrowed under NDSL for first two years of study); $10,000 for graduate study (includes any amount borrowed under NDSL for undergraduate study).

Repayment begins nine months after graduating or leaving school; up to ten years to pay back the loan; during the repayment period, three percent interest on the unpaid balance of the loan principal.

Type of assistance: Loans to individuals.

Application procedure: Individuals must apply to the financial aid officer at the participating postsecondary institution. Institutions desiring to participate in the program may contact the Washington address noted below.

Financial information: 1974 capital contribution, $286 million. Average individual loan, $670. 1975, $329 million; 1976, $321 million; 1977 request, $0.

Contact: Richard Rowe, Division of Student Financial Aid, Office of Education, Room 4100, Regional Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2247.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM

Grants to States for State Student Incentives

Title IV, subpart 3 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended in 1972 in P. L. 92-318

Program description: The 1972 provisions contain a section authorizing the Commissioner of Education to make grants to the states on a 50-50 matching basis to encourage states to establish or broaden state grant programs for students of substantial financial need. Grants may not exceed $1,500 annually.

Type of assistance: Formula grants to the states.

Application procedure: (1) Eligible states apply to the Office of Student Assistance, U. S. Office of Education; (2) Students apply to the State Scholarship Agency. (More than 30 states have established such agencies.)

Financial information: 1974, $19 million; 1975, $20 million; 1976, $44 million; 1977 request, $44 million.

Contact: Dr. Richard McVity, Room 4525, Regional Office Building, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-2201.

Teachers Corps

Part B-1 of the Education Professions Development Act, Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended

Program description: The Education Professions Development Act includes authorization for the Teacher Corps, a program "to strengthen the educational opportunities available to children in areas having concentrations of low-income families and to encourage colleges and universities to broaden their programs of teacher preparation."

Colleges and universities, in cooperation with one or more local school systems with concentration of low-income families, conduct 2-year work-study programs for undergraduate or graduate students and experienced teachers interested in working in poverty area schools. Tuition and university costs are paid by federal grants, and during their teaching-study period Teacher Corps interns are paid a subsistence allowance by the local school district, 90 percent of which comes from the federal government. The combination of university study and inservice training leads to a bachelor's or master's degree and teacher certification.

Type of assistance: Project grants to colleges and universities with a state approved program leading to a B.A. or M.A. in education.

Application procedure: Application forms may be obtained from the Teacher Corps, U. S. Office of Education. The due date for proposals is published annually in the Federal Register. Proposals must be approved by the state department of education.

Financial information: Appropriations (fiscal year) 1971, $30.8 million; 1972, $37.4 million; 1973, $37.5 million; 1974, $37.5 million; 1975, $37.5 million; 1976, $37.5 million. Average grants, $370,000.

Contact: Dr. William L. Smith, Director, Teacher Corps, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202, (202) 245-0355.

NOTE: Guidelines implementing legislative changes included in Sec. 835 of the Education Amendments of 1974 (P. L. 93-380) have the effect of reducing the number of interns in a Teacher Corps Project and increasing retraining of experienced teachers. New Teacher Corps projects include no more than four interns each.

OE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICIALS

Shana Gordon Assistant Commissioner	(202) 245-8387
Jack Billings Deputy Assistant Commissioner Director, Communication Support Division	(202) 245-6677
Robert Hochstein Director, Information Services Division	(202) 245-7949
Herman Allen Director, Editorial Services Division	(202) 245-6420
Jeanne Park Chief, Information Services Branch	(202) 245-7915
Louis Zekiel Chief, News Branch	(202) 245-7923

SERVICE TO BROADCASTERS

The U. S. Office of Education's "Service to Broadcasters" provides, by means of a toll-free telephone line, a daily update on federal activities affecting education in the United States.

It has covered such issues as: parenting, career education, cultural pluralism, desegregation, refugee assistance, college enrollments, functional literacy, guaranteed student loans, Indian education, and education of the handicapped.

Interviews have been featured with prominent educators, such as HEW Secretary David Mathews; the Minister of Education and Culture of the State of Israel, Aharon Yadlin; the Director of the National Institute of Education, Dr. Harold L. Hodgkinson; and Mrs. Ruby Murchison, 1976 Teacher of the Year. Major speeches and policy statements by the Assistant Secretary of Education or the U. S. Commissioner of Education are carried whenever they are in the news.

Monday through Friday afternoon "Service to Broadcasters" is primarily for short (30-60 second) actualities. From Friday at 5 p.m. until Monday at 8:30 a.m. (EDST) the line carries a feature interview of 4 1/2 to 5 minutes on an education topic of special interest.

The long distance (toll-free) number is (800) 424-0214. In Washington, D. C., the number is 472-2729. Lines are available 24 hours a day. Each daily tape presents a "billboard" of what the stories are and how long they run, followed by a two-second delay.

The Office of Education is interested in discovering ways in which it can make this service more useful. Broadcasters using the service are asked to send their suggestions or comments to:

U. S. Office of Education
Office of Public Affairs
Radio/TV Room 4159
Washington, D. C. 20202

Additional information on news items is available on (202) 245-2668 — *not* a toll-free number.

OE-33

NOTE: The Division of Eligibility and Agency Evaluation in OE replaces the former Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility Staff which was attached to the office of the Deputy Commissioner for Postsecondary Education.

DEAE is responsible for determining the eligibility of schools and colleges to participate in federal education assistance programs. In addition, it administers the process by which accrediting agencies and state education approval agencies secure initial or renewed national recognition from the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Two new divisions also have been created to carry out the functions of the former Division of Student Support and Special Programs. They are the Division of Student Financial Aid (DSFA) and the Division of Student Services and Veterans Programs (DSSVP).

DSFA administers the Office of Education's campus-based Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, National Direct Student Loan, and College Work-Study programs and the Cuban Loan Program. These are designed to help needy students pay education costs.

DSSVP is responsible for programs to help low-income and disadvantaged students or those with physical handicaps or limited English-speaking ability prepare for, enter, and complete postsecondary education. These programs are: Talent Search, Upward Bound, Special Services for Disadvantaged Students, and Educational Opportunity Centers. The division also is responsible for the Veterans' Cost of Instruction Program which awards funds to postsecondary institutions on the basis of veteran enrollments.

ADVANCED INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(Title III, Amended Higher Education Act of 1965)
Fiscal Year 1976 Grants

STATE	AMOUNT
ALABAMA	
Enterprise State Junior College	$1,400,000
Jacksonville State University	2,500,000
Miles College	3,000,000
Northeast Alabama State Junior College	1,000,000
ARIZONA	
Cochise College	1,200,000
CALIFORNIA	
Lone Mountain College	1,300,000
DELAWARE	
Delaware State College	2,500,000
FLORIDA	
Bethune-Cookman College	2,500,000
Valencia Community College	1,200,000
GEORGIA	
Savannah State College	2,750,000
ILLINOIS	
Mundelein College	1,300,000
Olive-Harvey College	1,500,000
INDIANA	
Vincennes University	1,300,000
IOWA	
St. Ambrose College	1,500,000
LOUISIANA	
Dillard University	2,500,000
Loyola University, New Orleans	1,800,000
Southern University and A & M College, Baton Rouge	3,000,000
MARYLAND	
Bowie State College	2,500,000
MASSACHUSETTS	
North Shore Community College	1,500,000

(More)

STATE	AMOUNT	
MICHIGAN		
Siena Heights College	$1,000,000	
Wayne County Community College	2,000,000	
MISSISSIPPI		
Tougaloo College	2,000,000	
MISSOURI		
Maryville College	1,500,000	
NEBRASKA		
Doane College	1,250,000	
NEW JERSEY		
Burlington County College	1,280,000	
NEW YORK		
The Brooklyn Center of Long Island University	1,500,000	
NORTH CAROLINA		
Mars Hill College	2,000,000	
PENNSYLVANIA		
Delaware County Community College	1,200,000	
TENNESSEE		
Tennessee State University	3,000,000	
TEXAS		
Texas College	1,200,000	
WEST VIRGINIA		
Davis and Elkins College	1,300,000	
Wheeling College	1,500,000	
		$56,980,000
CONSORTIA		
Tuskegee Institute 4-Year Consortium	680,000	
Central YMCA Community College 2-Year Consortium	340,000	
		1,020,000
		$58,000,000

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(HEW-G55)

SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS (SEOG), NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS (NDSL) AND COLLEGE WORK-STUDY (CW-S) FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAM OPERATION DURING ACADEMIC YEAR 1976-77

STATE	SEOG	NDSL	CW-S
Alabama	$ 3,464,316	$ 4,603,520	$ 7,689,044
Alaska	352,826	368,053	537,460
Arizona	2,793,894	4,007,455	3,889,239
Arkansas	1,235,129	1,825,944	3,967,783
California	26,376,604	34,058,669	34,791,660
Colorado	3,665,345	6,323,003	5,649,531
Connecticut	3,033,743	3,915,432	4,258,689
Delaware	585,568	956,308	974,696
District of Columbia	1,631,548	2,030,631	2,150,355
Florida	5,593,957	8,313,467	10,786,548
Georgia	3,501,874	5,450,694	8,694,402
Hawaii	824,130	1,295,196	1,327,045
Idaho	711,386	1,227,419	1,456,082
Illinois	10,726,349	14,402,009	16,293,003
Indiana	5,291,393	7,653,597	7,632,169
Iowa	3,546,237	5,139,255	4,499,144
Kansas	2,559,762	4,153,829	3,794,509
Kentucky	2,545,413	4,161,574	6,603,582
Louisiana	2,949,336	4,656,009	8,732,300
Maine	4,482,786	3,688,821	4,844,760
Maryland	4,040,508	4,583,117	5,833,309
Massachusetts	10,042,583	16,735,638	19,183,883
Michigan	11,024,649	12,931,978	13,403,150
Minnesota	7,077,114	6,783,263	8,762,000
Mississippi	2,771,957	3,320,695	6,200,557
Missouri	4,246,606	6,583,004	7,439,412
Montana	741,946	968,540	2,388,254
Nebraska	1,514,053	2,726,982	2,487,638
Nevada	430,442	701,376	717,009
New Hampshire	1,913,356	2,689,390	3,244,014
New Jersey	4,876,507	6,973,508	8,858,730
New Mexico	2,194,998	2,835,145	3,642,113
New York	18,490,432	25,884,454	28,494,512
North Carolina	5,080,809	7,340,141	9,549,407
North Dakota	1,906,657	1,666,395	2,088,988
Ohio	9,959,690	14,647,751	16,267,890
Oklahoma	2,424,891	4,505,249	4,783,998
Oregon	4,948,547	6,974,535	9,038,375
Pennsylvania	9,856,023	14,268,014	16,758,619
Rhode Island	1,289,575	1,872,792	2,075,371
South Carolina	2,377,352	3,393,641	5,846,073
South Dakota	1,629,556	1,877,439	2,888,055
Tennessee	3,854,959	5,414,729	7,657,069
Texas	9,747,481	11,249,550	20,483,063

(More)

Utah	$ 1,693,723	$ 1,649,304	$ 2,246,568
Vermont	2,641,373	1,959,664	3,606,514
Virginia	3,787,456	5,643,387	7,760,573
Washington	6,499,372	7,083,322	8,129,978
West Virginia	1,800,832	2,684,657	3,453,780
Wisconsin	9,490,143	9,356,584	8,182,147
Wyoming	406,714	584,418	755,403
Guam	46,990		444,083
Puerto Rico	3,831,954	2,970,795	6,679,959
Virgin Islands	21,337	21,292	49,800
TOTALS	$238,532,181	$317,111,694	$387,982,295

(HEW-G51)

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ALLOTMENTS
TO PARTICIPATING STATES FOR AWARDS TO STUDENTS
IN ACADEMIC YEAR 1976-77

STATE	SSIG ALLOTMENT	ESTIMATED STUDENT AWARDS
ALABAMA	$663,796	2,655
ALASKA	$ 58,776	235
*ARIZONA	$642,553	2,570
ARKANSAS	$236,929	948
CALIFORNIA	$6,887,231	27,549
COLORADO	$591,218	2,365
CONNECTICUT	$611,280	2,445
DELAWARE	$149,989	600
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$344,864	1,379
FLORIDA	$1,307,521	5,230
GEORGIA	$773,331	3,093
HAWAII	$180,753	723
IDAHO	$145,592	582
ILLINOIS	$2,208,568	8,834
INDIANA	$941,034	3,764
IOWA	$476,398	1,906
KANSAS	$481,058	1,924
KENTUCKY	$521,900	2,088
LOUISIANA	$617,865	2,471
MAINE	$159,086	636

* Contingent upon further certification of available funds.

(More)

STATE	SSIG ALLOTMENT	ESTIMATED STUDENT AWARDS
MARYLAND	$765,154	3,061
MASSACHUSETTS	$1,514,561	6,058
MICHIGAN	$1,898,638	7,595
MINNESOTA	$843,024	3,372
MISSISSIPPI	$355,625	1,423
MISSOURI	$832,891	3,332
** MONTANA	$127,434	510
NEBRASKA	$311,759	1,247
* NEVADA	$113,904	456
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$149,917	600
NEW JERSEY	$1,175,68[illegible]	4,703
NEW MEXICO	$100,000	400
NEW YORK	$3,950,305	15,801
** NORTH CAROLINA	$964,321	3,857
NORTH DAKOTA	$120,529	482
OHIO	$1,721,446	6,886
OKLAHOMA	$597,999	2,392
OREGON	$580,136	2,320
PENNSYLVANIA	$1,919,945	7,680
RHODE ISLAND	$245,482	982
SOUTH CAROLINA	$481,819	1,927
SOUTH DAKOTA	$117,764	471
TENNESSEE	$726,544	2,906
TEXAS	$2,308,470	9,234

* Contingent upon further certification of available matching funds.
** Part of award contingent upon certification of required matching.

STATE	SSIG ALLOTMENT	ESTIMATED STUDENT AWARDS
UTAH	$334,770	1,339
VERMONT	$113,172	453
VIRGINIA	$897,176	3,589
WASHINGTON	$869,664	3,479
WEST VIRGINIA	$300,926	1,204
WISCONSIN	$969,834	3,879
WYOMING	$ 55,840	223
AMERICAN SAMOA	$ 3,332	13
PUERTO RICO	$360,094	1,440
VIRGIN ISLANDS	$ 7,681	31
TRUST TERRITORY	$ 620	2

	Allotments to Participating States	Estimated Number Student Awards
Total as shown above.....	$ 43,836,200	175,345
Approved awards to 51 States and Territories..... ($42,655,718)		
Approved, contingent upon further certification of State matching by 4 States..... (1,180,482)		
Released by 2 States and Guam for later reallotment to other eligible States and territories.....	163,800	655
TOTAL APPROPRIATION.....	$ 44,000,000	176,000

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HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION DIVISION
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY '75 Actual Approp.	FY '76 Estimate Approp.	FY '76 Estimate Revised	FY '77 Estimate Approp.
Institutional Assistance:				
(a) Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)				
(1) Basic program	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
(2) Advanced program	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Subtotal	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
(b) Language training and area studies				
(1) Centers, fellowships, and research(NDEA VI)	11,300	13,000	8,640	-
(2) Fulbright-Hays fellowships(FHA)	2,700	2,700	1,360	-
Subtotal	14,000	16,000	10,000	10,000
(c) University community services (HEA I)	14,250	12,125	600	-
(d) Aid to land-grant colleges:				
(1) Annual appropriation(Bankhead-Jones Act)	9,500	9,500	-	-
(2) Permanent appropriation(Second Morrill Act)	2,700	2,700	2,700	-
Subtotal	12,200	12,200	2,700	-
(e) State postsecondary education commissions (HEA 1203)	3,000	3,500	250	-
(f) Veterans cost of instruction(HEA IV-A-5, 420)	31,250	23,750	28	-
(g) Cooperative education (HEA IV-D)	10,750	10,750	8,000	8,000
(h) Construction	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	195,450	188,325	131,578	128,000
Personnel Development:				
(a) College teacher fellowships(HEA IX-B)	4,000	1,000	1,000	-
(b) Training for disadvantaged (HEA IX-D)	750	-	-	-
(c) Public service fellowships(HEA IX A & C)	4,000	4,000	-	-
(d) Mining fellowships (HEA IX-D)	1,500	3,000	-	-
Subtotal	10,250	8,000	1,000	-
Library Resources:				
(a) College library resources (HEA II-A)	9,975	9,975	-	-
(b) Training and demonstrations(HEA II-B)	3,000	1,500	-	-
(c) Undergraduate instructional equipment(HEA VI)	7,500	7,500	-	-
Subtotal	20,475	18,975	-	-
Special Projects and Training:				
(a) Special projects (Special Projects Act)				
(1) Metric education	-	2,090	2,090	1,045
(2) Gifted and talented	-	2,560	2,560	1,280
(3) Community schools	50	3,553	3,553	1,777
(4) Career education	10,000	10,135	10,135	10,135
(5) Consumer education	-	3,135	3,135	1,568
(6) Women's educational equity	-	6,270	6,270	5,895
(7) Arts in education programs	208	750	750	750
(8) Packaging and dissemination	1,400	1,400	1,400	3,900
(9) Educational TV programming	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,500
Subtotal	18,658	36,893	36,893	29,850
(b) Educational personnel training				
(1) Teacher Corps (EPDA, Part B-1)	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500
(2) Other education personnel development	19,239	15,462	5,221	-
Subtotal	56,739	52,962	42,721	37,500
Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500

This and the following charts and tables are from the budget analysis performed by government relations personnel, National Center for Higher Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

Office for Civil Rights

HEW's Office for Civil Rights would receive $29.6 million, a $4.3 million increase which would fund the hiring of 150 additional employees for discrimination case work, bringing its staff to a total of 1,054.

Other items in the budget of particular interest to higher education include: $23 million for sea-grant colleges; $122.5 million for the Agriculture Department's cooperative state research program and $218.7 million for its extension service; $24.8 million for law enforcement education and training (about half this year's amount); $3.5 million for the Transportation Department's university research program; $70 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; $2.9 million for a national women's conference, and $161 million for the volunteer agency, Action, a decrease of $27.6 million. About $67.1 million of Action funds would be used for the Peace Corps and $92.7 million for domestic programs.

ACE/OGR

Office of Education (OE)[1/]

	FY'75 (For use in Acad. Year 75-76) Appropriations	FY'76 (For use in Acad. Year 76-77) Admin. Request	FY'76 (For use in Acad. Year 76-77) Appropriations	FY'77[2/] (For use in Acad. Year 77-78) Admin. Request	Change from FY'76 Appropriations
Basic Grants (BEOG)					
Budget Amount	$660m[3/]	$1,050m	$715[4/]	$1,100	+$385
Estimated Students	950,000	1,323,600	1,056,000	1,270,000	+ 214,000
Supplementary Grants (SEOG)					
Budget Amount	$240m	----	$240m[5/]	----	-$240m
Estimated Students	447,000	----	445,000	----	-445,000
College Work-Study (CWS)					
Budget Amount	$420m	$250m	$390m	$250m	-$140m
Estimated Students	973,000	520,000	895,000	652,000	- 243,000
National Direct Loans (NDSL)					
Budget Amount	$329m	$ 9m	$332m[5/]	$ 12m	-$320m
Estimated Students	799,000	328,000	834,000	505,000	- 329,000
State Incentive Grants (SSIG)					
Budge Amount	$ 20m	$ 44m	$ 44m	$ 44m	+$ 0m
Estimated Students	80,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	----
TOTAL					
Budget Amount	$1,549m	$1,353m	$1,721m	$1,406m	-$315m

1/ The programs reviewed in the first table are the major student aid programs of the Office of Education for which appropriations are discretionary. The Guaranteed Loan Programs is considered separately later in this analysis since it is an uncontrollable budget item, that is, appropriations are non-discretionary. Moreover, all of the programs in the above table are forward funded by one year while appropriations for Guaranteed Loans are provided on a current year basis.

2/ Funding and operations of the OE student aid programs will not be affected by the transition quarter.

3/ Supplemented by $171 million in carryover funds from FY 1974. The Administration is proposing $180 million in additional appropriations to cover a shortfall in current funding of the program. This would bring the program to a level of about $1 billion in the present year.

4/ The Administration has proposed a $335 million supplemental for FY 1976 to bring the academic year 1976-77 program up to $1.05 billion. Even if this amount is approved, however, it will likely fall well short of full funding, given soaring participation rates and the fact that the fourth undergraduate class will be brought into the program next year.

5/ The Administration has asked Congress to rescind the FY 1976 appropriations for both NDSL and SEOG and has told Congress that the $335 million proposed supplemental for BEOG should only go through if the rescissions are approved. Congress has, of course, consistently refused to eliminate SEOG and NDSL.

BEOG

The BEOG is proposed to be the main vehicle of Federal aid to needy students. FY 1977 funding is is requested at $1.1 billion, which, based on an assumed 60% participation rate (despite this year's 74% rate), the Administration says will be sufficient to fully fund the program. The Administration estimates the average award for the academic year 1977-78 program will be $854 for 1.27 million full-time and part-time students. Such an average grant would approximate the figures for the current academic year. (The average award in the coming academic year, 1976-77, however, is likely to drop drastically unless substantial supplemental funds are approved.)

SEOG, NDSL, CWS

As in past years, the Administration proposes the elimination of the SEOG and NDSL programs on the argument that these programs duplicate the BEOG and GSL program. Proposals for CWS include a $140 million decrease in funding. This would mean a drop of 243,000 students participating in the program. The Administration also proposes to increase the matching share of funds by institutions from 20 to 50 percent over the next three years. This pattern of requested funding once again runs counter to the statutory requirements barring payment of Basic Grants until all three "campus-based" programs (CWS, NDSL, SEOG) are funded at minimum levels. This requirement is likely to be renewed when Congress extends the Higher Education Act this spring.

SSIG

The Administration requests $44 million to continue this Federal-State partnership in need-based student aid, the same level of funding as approved in FY 1976.

GSL

For the Guaranteed Loan Program, appropriations are non-discretionary; the government has an obligation to provide the necessary funds as determined by the volume of loans. The Administration expects to use $400 million in 1977 to subsidize 891,000 new student loans and pay other expenses including special allowances to lenders determined by money market conditions, interest benefits, and death and disability claims. The $52 million decrease in budget authority from FY'76 is possible because of unused funds in 1975 and 1976. The Administration also proposes to increase the interest rate from 7 to 8 percent once loan repayment begins. Also requested is a change in the loan eligibility requirements that would allow students from families with income and assets up to $20,000 to qualify for GSL.

No additional authority is requested in FY'77 for making payments to lenders on student loan defaults due to unused funds from past years, an expected leveling off in defaults due to new Federal regulations and an increase in management staff. However, the default rate in the Federal component of GSL (Federally Insured Student Loans -- (FISL) is expected to rise from 16.5 percent to 17 percent in 1977. The default rate under the reinsurance phase in which the Federal government is committed to cover 80 percent of the default losses suffered by the state guarantee agencies is projected to increase from 8.2 percent in 1975 to 12.5 percent in 1977. The following table summarizes the estimated costs of the Guaranteed Loan Program, Fiscal Years 1975-1977.

	FY'75	FY'76	FY'77
Interest Subsidies	$238 m	$269 m	$300 m
Special Allowances	128 m	135 m	174 m
Defaults	135 m	132 m	141 m
Death and Disability	3 m	5 m	5 m
TOTAL	$504 m	$541 m	$620 m

Drug Abuse Training Program

Public Health Service Act, P.L. 78-410. Community Mental Health Center Act as amended, P.L. 91-513. Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, P.L. 92-255

Program description: Support of training programs for treatment personnel; multidisciplinary, short-term programs.

Type of assistance: Project grants and research contracts to nonprofit institutions.

Application procedure: Application kits are available from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Financial information: 1974, $15.7 million; 1975, $10 million; 1976 estimate, $2.8 million.

Contact: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockwall Bldg., 11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852, (301) 443-6480.

Rehabilitation Services and Facilities – Special Projects

Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, P.L. 93-112

Program description: Funds go to State vocational rehabilitation agencies and related institutions for improved services to mentally and physically handicapped. An example would be projects to prepare handicapped persons for gainful employment.

Type of assistance: Project grants and research contracts.

Application procedure: Application (HEW-608T) must have approval of state vocational rehabilitation agency before submission to HEW regional office.

Financial information: 1974, $52.6 million; 1975, $13.9 million; 1976, $13.4 million.

Contact: State Vocational Rehabilitation Office or HEW Regional Office.

Nursing Student Loans

Student Assistance Section, Office of the Bureau Director, Bureau of Health Resource Development, Health Resources Administration, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Nurse Training Improvement – Special Projects

Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Health Services Development – Project Grants

Associate Bureau Director for Neighborhood Health Centers, Bureau of Community Health Service, Room 12A-56, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852

Health Services Research and Development – Fellowships and Training

Bureau of Health Services Research, Health Resources Administration, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852

Allied Health Professions – Special Project Grants

Division of Associated Health Professions, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, PHS, DHEW, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Health Professions – Student Loans

Student Assistance Section, Office of the Bureau Director, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, (PHS), DHEW, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Health Professions – Capitation Grants

Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Training in Expanded Auxiliary Management

Development Branch, Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, PHS, DHEW, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Health Professions – Financial Distress Grants

Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, PHS, DHEW, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Health Professions – Special Project

Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, PHS, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Health Professions – Start-up Assistance and Conversion

Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, PHS, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Mental Health Research Grants

Division of Extramural Research Programs (Behavioral Sciences, Clinical Psychopharmacologic and Epidemiologic Research), National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852

Alcohol Training Programs

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, PHS, DHEW, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852

Mental Health Research Development Awards

Research Scientist Development Section, Division of Extramural Research Programs, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852

Drug Abuse Training Programs

Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockwall Building, 11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852

Mental Health Research Manpower Fellowship Programs

Division of Manpower and Training Programs, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852

Schools of Public Health – Grants

Division of Associated Health Professions, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, PHS, DHEW, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Developmental Disabilities – Demonstration Facilities and Training

Division of Developmental Disabilities, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, Washington, D. C. 20201

Medical Library Assistance – Special Scientific Projects

Division of Biomedical Information Support, Extramural Programs, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Clinical Research

General Clinical Research Centers Branch, Division of Research Resources, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

General Research Support

General Research Support Branch, Division of Research Resources, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Biomedical Scientific Publications

Office of Health Manpower Opportunity, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Minority Biomedical Support

General Research Support Branch, Division of Research Resources, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Biotechnology Research

Biotechnology Resources Branch, Division of Research Resources, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Cancer-Construction

Chief, Research Facilities Construction Branch, Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers, National Cancer Institute, 5333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20016

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

INTRODUCTION

The National Science Foundation is an agency of the Federal Government established in 1950 to advance scientific progress in the United States. The Foundation fulfills this responsibility primarily by sponsoring scientific research, encouraging and supporting improvements in science education, and fostering scientific information exchange. NSF does not itself conduct research or carry out education projects.

The Foundation supports scientific research and education projects in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, social, and engineering sciences. The Foundation does not support projects in clinical medicine, the arts and humanities, business areas, or social work.

The National Science Board is the policymaking body of the National Science Foundation. It consists of 25 members appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and includes the Director of the Foundation who serves on a full-time basis. The Board passes on new Foundation programs and on grants or contracts requiring a total commitment of more than $2 million or an annual expenditure of more than $500,000.

Proposals for support are ordinarily assigned to the appropriate division or office for review and evaluation.

In making its decisions on proposals, the Foundation relies heavily on the advice and assistance of advisory panels, outside reviewers, and other experts to ensure that NSF is able to reach fair and knowledgeable judgments. These scientists and educators come from colleges and universities, from nonprofit research and educational organizations, from industry, and from other Government agencies. Their counsel has proven invaluable to the Foundation.

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, permits the Foundation to support basic research, without restriction as to the type of performer. It also permits the support of applied research at academic and other nonprofit institutions. By letter to the Director of April 13, 1972, and pursuant to the authority of Section 3(c) of the Act, the President extended the applied research authority in the following terms:

> The Foundation, in making grants or contracts for applied scientific research relevant to national problems involving the public interest, may support such work at other than academic and nonprofit institutions when the Director of the National Science Foundation determines that it would be advantageous to use the capabilities of such other institutions to accomplish the program objectives.

Within the limits of this Directive, it is the policy of the National Science Foundation to support research at industrial or commercial organizations when it is advantageous for the attainment of its program objectives. The Director of the Foundation has determined in which research program areas industrial and commercial organizations will be encouraged to participate, and has approved the criteria for participation in the program.

The Foundation will continue to emphasize its traditional role of support for a strong national basic research capability, particularly in academic institutions, and the improvement of science education. At the same time, the participation of individual industry and other non-academic organizations is encouraged generally in the RANN (Research Applied to National Needs) program.

Also, collaboration between industry and university researchers, as well as between industry and State or local governments, on appropriate programs is encouraged. Similarly, broader efforts through industry associations, groups of companies, or professional societies may be supported. Prospective proposers are encouraged to contact the appropriate program for program announcements and brochures and for preliminary discussions and guidance prior to the submission of a proposal.

Generally, awards are made in response to both solicited and unsolicited proposals. Normally, awards resulting from unsolicited research proposals are made on a cost-sharing or jointly funded basis while those from solicited proposals may provide for payment of full costs including fee. Proposals in response to specific program announcements are considered solicited only when the announcement so indicates.

Disposition of rights to data and inventions resulting from Foundation-supported research are subject to negotiation. Factors to be considered are the nature and purpose of the project and other factors involving the public interest, the commercial position of the awardee, and any equities he may have. At a minimum the Government will receive a royalty-free, paid-up license and the right to require the licensing of others on reasonable terms in certain circumstances.

POLICY CONTEXT

Public support of scientific research, including *basic* research, is an accepted feature of U. S. public policy. Such support has two recognized major objectives:

> To foster and maintain basic research as an investment toward future opportunities, as insurance against unforeseeable future dangers, and as a vital element of culture;
>
> To bring about prompt, effective performance of applied research and problem-oriented basic research — insofar as specific needs for these can be foreseen — in the light of current understanding

It is not possible to make the distinction between basic and applied research a sharp one, and the Foundation is one of several Federal agencies that support research of both kinds. The Foundation, however, is unique in its mission to foster basic research *per se* and in its responsibility for future scientific research capability. Thus the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, authorizes "programs to strengthen scientific research potential" as well as "scholarships and graduate fellowships." The Act authorizes support both of basic and of applied research and — in combination with Presidential directive — use of an unrestricted range of performers.

The principal office of NSF is 1800 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20550.

Correspondence and informal proposals should be addressed to appropriate official and/or program at National Science Foundation.

Formal proposals should be sent to Central Processing Section in care of the specific program.

To inquire about how to get a grant, call Public Affairs Office, (202) 632-5722.

To check on receipt of a proposal not acknowldged, call Central Processing (202) 632-4120.

For additional information on a grant received, call Grants Branch, (202) 632-5920.

NSF Director. . . . . H. Guyford Stever

Deputy Director . . . . . Richard C. Atkinson

Special Assistants . . . . . J. Merton England, Philip M. Smith

Chairman of the Board . . . . . Norman Hackerman

Vice Chairman. . . . . Russell D. O'Neal

BUDGET PROGRAM COMPARISONS — FY 1975-1977

(millions of dollars)

	Actual FY 1975	Current Plan FY 1976	Budget Request FY 1977	% Change
Mathematical and Physical Sciences and Engineering	180.9	193.4	233.3	17.1
Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences	184.1	219.3	245.0	11.8
Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences	104.2	110.4	132.3	19.8
Science Education Programs	74.0	64.8	65.0	0.3
Research Applied to National Needs	83.6	73.6	64.9	(11.8)
Scientific, Technological and International Affairs	24.9	22.2	22.0	(0.9)
Program Development and Management	37.9	42.6	43.5	2.1
Special Foreign Currency Program	3.6	5.3	6.0	13.2
TOTAL	693.2	731.6	812.0	11.0

LEAD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLAR AND GEOTHERMAL ENERGY RESEARCH, ERDA

The national Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) began business January 19, 1975. Lead agency responsibility for solar and geothermal energy research programs, formerly under NSF's Program of Research Applied to National Needs (RANN), has been transferred to the new energy agency.

RANN energy programs will continue to support advanced and innovative solar and geothermal research, but at a reduced level. Objectives are to (1) investigate advanced energy concepts with high risk but potentially high payoff, and (2) provide policymakers with information to judge investments in energy-related technology and policy alternatives. For questions relative to new proposals to RANN, contact Richard Shoen (phone 632-5957).

Researchers who wish to submit new solar or geothermal energy proposals to ERDA may address them as follows: Energy Research and Development Administration, Proposal Processing Office, Room 220, 1800 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20545.

NOTE: See new section immediately following NSF for more information on ERDA.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

FY 1977 PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Foundation's FY 1977 budget request totals $812 million, including $802 million in New Obligational Authority and $10 million in proposed FY 1976 deferrals. The total program requested is more than $80 million, or 11 percent above the FY 1976 level. Specifically, the program strengthens basic research in all major fields of science. Additionally, the program gives emphasis to areas where research results are closely coupled to improvements in technology and economic productivity; it continues research in the polar regions and at five major research centers sponsored by the NSF; it strengthens major international cooperative research efforts in oceanography and the atmospheric and earth sciences; it provides support capabilities in science policy research and analysis; and it provides for continued international scientific and technological activities.

Science and technology alone cannot solve many of the major perplexing problems confronting the Nation, such as unemployment, inflation, energy, transportation, stagnating productivity, and the increasing cost of government at all levels. But these and other problems have a significant science and technology component, and it is essential that U.S. scientific resources be applied to national efforts to help resolve them. The ability to make significant progress is increasingly dependent upon a broadening base of scientific understanding that can be provided only through a stronger national basic research effort. The NSF program for FY 1977 was developed with this central goal.

The National Science Foundation's proposed program for FY 1977 represents a major effort on the part of the Administration to bolster science and to ensure for the United States a strong basic research program in all major fields of science and engineering. A specific aim of this program is to counteract the gradual decrease of Federal support for basic research which has declined about 23 percent in terms of constant dollars since 1968. Other Federal agencies are also increasing their commitment to basic research, where the research is tightly coupled to the agency's mission objective. The National Science Foundation is a key element in strengthening Federal support for fundamental science. NSF's budget for FY 1977 provides $624.9 million for basic research or an increase of nearly 19.5 percent over the FY 1976 level of $523.1 million. Since much of the basic research of the Nation is performed in colleges and universities, the Foundation's program is central to this effort; about 87 percent of the NSF program is performed by colleges and universities.

Basic research programs are important national investments, not only because they frequently lead to improved new technologies, but also because they:

- provide an expanding knowledge base which improves man's understanding of basic laws, processes, and phenomena, which opens new avenues of investigation and study.

- improve the methods of detection and measurement which enable the Nation to recognize incipient changes or threats at earlier stages in their development—before they become unmanageable; and
- prepare the Nation to meet emerging new problems.

NSF is a major factor in Federal support for basic research at colleges and universities in all parts of the country, accounting for 40-50 percent of Federal funds for basic research in a number of major science fields. For example, NSF accounts for 43 percent of Federal support for basic research in engineering at colleges and universities, 65 percent in the environmental sciences, more than 56 percent in mathematical sciences, 42 percent in the physical sciences, and 46 percent in the social sciences. NSF support is a major determinant of the overall U.S. basic research effort and is the key to the effectiveness of the college and university system in expanding the frontiers of knowledge.

Research projects supported by NSF are selected on the basis of scientific merit and potential contribution to the body of scientific knowledge and understanding. Results of research may be useable by the same or by other areas of science, or they may require applied research and then development in order to have a social or economic benefit. In some cases, the results may have to be combined with many other research findings before they can be applied and their value realized. Research results may have a continuing payoff. Obtaining the full economic value from research ultimately depends on the willingness of the private sector to provide the capital needed to finance the conversion of knowledge into specific products and services.

Science Education is an important responsibility of the National Science Foundation. The Foundation's programs in this area are designed to improve the quality of science manpower, to strengthen the science education and research training capabilities of colleges and universities, to improve science instruction at all educational levels and to increase public understanding of science and technology.

About 16 percent of the Foundation's total research budget for FY 1977 will fund applied research, compared with 19 percent in FY 1975, and 17 percent in FY 1976. The Foundation's applied research support is concentrated in the program of Research Applied to National Needs (RANN).

Another major feature of the Foundation's program is Scientific, Technological and International Affairs. Included here are a range of international cooperative science efforts with more than twenty nations, science information activities and a variety of science resources policy studies and assessment and planning activities.

The National Science Foundation program for FY 1977 is designed to make progress towards the accomplishment of the agency's Presidential level objectives. These are:

- Increase scientific contributions to help meet national needs and maintain a national competitive capability in all fields of science.
- Increase support of foreign policy objectives through international cooperative science programs.
- Improve integration of scientific and technical advice into national decision-making process.

- Develop energy-related knowledge in a broad range of scientific disciplines and exploit unique research opportunities for application

Taken together the Foundation's programs for FY 1977 represent a strong and well balanced set of science support activities that will make significant contributions to the national effort to maintain U.S. scientific strength.

The budget includes several items where the funding cuts across several major activities and they are noted here because of their particular significance.

NSF plans to continue Scientific Research Initiation Grants at minority institutions. This program was formerly a part of Scientific Research Project Support and under the recent reorganization will continue to be funded in the major science disciplines as appropriate. Since FY 1971, the program has provided about $1.0 million per year for research by faculty members of colleges which historically have provided educational opportunties to predominantly disadvantaged ethnic minorities and which have themselves been disadvantaged in the financial support of their science education programs. The grants totalling about $16,000 each support research in all fields of science and have provided a significant opportunity for research by faculty members of these institutions.

The budget includes $4 million for cooperative research supported under the US/USSR agreement in Science and Technology. This is the same level as in FY 1975 and FY 1976.

Advanced instrumentation and equipment requirements have been highlighted in previous Foundation budgets. The program for FY 1977 continues to place emphasis on these requirements. However, no special program thrust for major equipment items is planned for FY 1977.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING

Program Highlights

In FY 1977 the Mathematical and Physical Sciences and Engineering (MPE) activity provides $233.3 million for fundamental research projects in mathematics, computer science, physics, chemistry, engineering, and materials research. This is an increase of $39.9 million over the current FY 1976 plan. In each area, activities will continue to focus on fundamental research on natural phenomena from which may arise new opportunities for technological accomplishments and increased options for improving the quality of life.

Specific highlights of the various MPE subactivities are as follows:

Mathematical Sciences—Support for mathematical sciences is increased from $17.5 million in FY 1976 to $20.9 million in FY 1977. Continued research support will be provided for all areas of mathematics, including classical analysis and geometry, topology, foundations, applied mathematics, statistics, modern analysis, probability, and algebra. Research efforts will also continue to be supported which involve the development of mathematical techniques for application to the solution of problems in the biological and social sciences, as well as the physical sciences. Emphasis will be given to the mathematics of nonlinear waves which is essential to work with high temperature plasmas, optical systems, and descriptions of atmospheric and oceanic phenomena. Global analysis, which enables one to describe the properties of extended objects from a set of measured quantities, and new work in mathematical statistics will also receive increased support.

Computer Sciences—The expanded support for fundamental research in computer science totals $15.8 million for FY 1977, an increase of $3.3 million over the FY 1976 level of $12.5 million. Support will continue to be provided for studies involving techniques for increasing the quality and reliability of computer software, the technical aspects of privacy and security, and computer system fault tolerance. Increasing knowledge of solid state physics and materials properties can provide continuously smaller electronic devices for processing data. Such micro-computers could be used to optimize the total energy useage in a large building. Increased support will be given to computer scientists who are attempting to determine the best practical algorithms, that is, steps toward solving complex problems with both ordinary and micro-computers. Sets of instructions for computers, called software, can be very complex and are subject to errors or may give different results on different computers. Increased emphasis will be placed on research that can lead to improvements in the quality and reliability of such software. Support will also be provided for a new research effort on the structure and management of very large data banks.

Physics—Physics research support increases by $10.7 million from $44.8 million in FY 1976 to $54.5 million in FY 1977. Physics research support will continue in elementary particle physics; intermediate energy physics; nuclear physics; atomic, molecular, and plasma physics; theoretical physics; and gravitational physics. Recent discovery of new particles produced with accelerators have given us new insights into the nature of matter. Many phenomena at the nuclear and subnuclear level can only be examined experimentally with accelerators, which provide tremendous concen-

energy and the environment. Pattern recognition is proving to be an invaluable tool in studying the weather, the distribution of natural resources, diseases of agricultural crops, and automation in industry. Expanded support is requested for this type of research.

By using beams of electrons or X-rays to etch surfaces with high precision, it is becoming possible to develop extremely small optical and electronic devices. Increased research on these techniques may lead to small lasers and computers and open the way for optical communication and other information processing systems.

Enhanced research on turbulent mixing of fluids will be undertaken to better forecast the properties of jets of pollutants entering bodies of water, or plumes of gases entering the atmosphere from a stack, and to gain further understanding of the interaction between winds and ocean waves.

Materials Research—Support for this subactivity is increased by $7.3 million in FY 1977 to $54.1 million compared with the FY 1976 level of $46.8 million. Support will continue for studies of the fundamental properties of materials to increase understanding of the behavior of materials in complex environments of technological importance, as well as for studies on materials-limited technologies. A serious limitation on many types of materials is their brittleness. What causes this and how it can be controlled is the subject of important research that will be supported by the increased funding. Metallic glasses are a relatively new type of material in which the metal atoms are not arranged in a crystalline structure, but as an amorphous solid. Research on such materials with unique properties of corrosion resistance, strength, and ductility will be expanded. Superconductivity, the ability of some materials to conduct electricity with no use of energy whatsoever, is not well understood and research in this area will receive increased support. Many important phenomena occur at surfaces. Such properties as catalytic activity, corrosion, and crack formation which occur at surfaces will be studied in FY 1977, using new techniques which have become available only recently.

ASTRONOMICAL, ATMOSPHERIC, EARTH, AND OCEAN SCIENCES

Program Highlights

The Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences Activity supports primarily basic research in several disciplines to increase our knowledge of the physical environment, both on earth and in space.

The research is pursued through the programs and projects of the Subactivities, listed in the above table, which have the following objectives: to generate new knowledge in astronomy and the atmospheric sciences over the entire spectrum of physical phenomena; to arrive at a better understanding of the physical and chemical makeup of the earth and its geologic history; and to increase our insight into the oceans—their composition, structure, behavior, and resources.

The total planned program for FY 1977 is $245.0 million, which is $25.8 million above the Current Plan for FY 1976 of $219.2 million.

trations of energy in very small volumes. Because of increasing costs of electrical energy, the use of existing accelerators has been severely curtailed. Additional funding will be provided in FY 1977 to increase this useage more nearly to the available capacity.

Plasmas, or gases in which electrons have been removed from their original positions in the atoms and move freely about, are a basic ingredient of systems considered for producing controlled thermonuclear energy. Although all stars and, in fact, most of the matter in the universe exists in the plasma state, many of its properties are unknown, an increased support for further research on plasmas is required.

Because of the complexity of physical theory, specialists tend to become isolated and its is therefore important to facilitate the interaction of these specialists. The Foundation proposes to establish an institute on a trial basis for a set period of time to increase the interaction of expert theoretical physicists.

Chemistry—The FY 1977 program includes $42.3 million for fundamental research in chemistry, or $6.9 million more than the FY 1976 level of $35.4 million. Continued support will be provided for research in all areas of chemistry to increase our understanding of the laws and principles that govern the chemical transformation of matter. This research provides new knowledge on how molecules form, why they assume a particular geometry or structure, and how interatomic and intermolecular forces influence the speed and direction of a chemical reaction. The Foundation's program covers the entire range of fundamental research in chemistry including such areas as chemical thermodynamics, quantum chemistry, synthetic inorganic chemistry, and synthetic organic and natural products chemistry, among others. Although much of chemistry is carried out in liquids, our knowledge of the structure and behavior of this state is inferior to that of the gaseous and solid state. Expanded support for research on the liquid state is included in the FY 1977 request. Catalysis holds great promise for decreasing the energy required to carry out important chemical reactions. Increased support in this area will provide the new experimental tools which make possible more detailed analysis of the atomic and electronic structure of surfaces with catalytic activity. Increased emphasis will also be given to laser induced chemical reactions of high efficiency. Additional support will also be provided in FY 1977 for improved syntheses for the prostaglandins which regulate many life processes and which may be important to future advances in human health care.

Engineering—The support for research in engineering is increased in FY 1977 by $8.3 million to a total of $44.7 million as compared with $36.3 million in FY 1976. Continued support will be given to research on engineering concepts which will enable industry to conserve energy through reduced consumption and elimination of energy-intensive steps. The Foundation's engineering research covers all of the engineering fields and includes major efforts in electrical sciences and analysis, engineering chemistry and energetics, and engineering mechanics. Many fluid phenomena occur with more than one phase present; for example, the solid and liquid components present in coal slurries, the solid and gaseous components in combustion by flames, and fly ash in air pollutants, all represent two-phase systems. Increased research on their structure and behavior is required to solve some of the major problems involving

Thrusts and changes in the individual subactivities are as follows:

Astronomical Sciences—This subactivity consists of Astronomy Project Support and four National Research Centers in Astronomy. It includes research on the solar system, stars and stellar systems and motions, galactic and extragalactic astronomy, as well as development and operation of astronomical facilities and instrumentation. An increase of $5.9 million (FY 1976, $48.8 million; FY 1977, $54.7 million) will provide for expanded research in astronomy by university scientists, new instrumentation, upgrading of existing instrumentation, data processing, and initial operation of the Very Large Array Radio Astronomy facility.

Atmospheric Sciences—Programs concerned with the earth's atmosphere are Atmospheric Sciences Project Support, Global Atmospheric Research Program, Climate Dynamics Program and the National Center for Atmospheric Research. Atmospheric sciences is a discipline in which knowledge of physics, chemistry, and biology is used and combined in different ways to improve our understanding of the atmosphere, and provide a basis for dealing with atmospheric problems. The $7.2 million increase (FY 1976, $44.2 million; FY 1977, $51.4 million) will be used for research project support for the International Magnetospheric Study, for studies of the atmosphere and atmospheric pollution, and to prepare for the solar maximum period; planning for the First GARP Global Experiment and certain regional experiments; data analysis; acceleration of the Climate Dynamics Program; and construction of a staging building for launching balloon flights at the National Scientific Balloon Facility.

Earth Sciences—Studies of the solid earth and the ocean floor are pursued by the Earth Sciences Project Support and the Ocean Sediment Coring Program. Research is supported to obtain basic information on the nature, origin, history, and behavior of rock formations and the oceans' basins. Such information will help in understanding the forces that affect the earth's interior and modify its surface. An increase of $6.6 million (FY 1976, $25.6 million; FY 1977, $32.2 million) will be needed to initiate new projects to support the U.S. Program for the International Geodynamics Project with emphasis on testing of a plate tectonics model of the earth, geochemical studies of deep melting within the earth, and earthquake research to support the national effort in earthquake prediction and hazard reduction. The Ocean Sediment Coring Program will enter its second year of drilling under the International Phase of Ocean Drilling.

Ocean Sciences—Studies of the ocean are jointly planned for the Oceanography Project Support, the International Decade of Ocean Exploration, and Oceanographic Facilities and Support. The overall goal of the Ocean Sciences Program is improved understanding of the nature of the ocean and its influence on Man's activities and Man's impact on the marine environment. An increase of $8.7 million (FY 1976, $47.8 million; FY 1977, $56.5 million) will provide support for the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. POLYMODE experiment, studies of pollutants in the marine environment and the chemical reactions which change them into harmful or harmless compounds, continental shelf research, and increased operating costs of oceanographic research ships.

U.S. Antarctic Research Program—This program includes environmental research, and research related to mineral and marine resources. It is carried out within the context of the Antarctic Treaty and continues U.S. presence in that area. The net decrease of $3.9 million (FY 1976, $48.9 million; FY 1977, $45.0 million) is a combination of several factors: nonrecurring costs of $18.0 million for two LC-130R aircraft which were authorized in FY 1976; the restoration of research efforts to the planned FY 1976 level; and increases of $13.3 million in operations support mainly due to the transfer of funding responsibility for DOD and DOT antarctic operation support functions to NSF.

Arctic Research Program—This program extends research in the Arctic while strengthening and broadening U.S. arctic research capabilities. Work is supported in the areas of environmental research, resource related research, and socioeconomic research. The increase of $1.3 million (FY 1976, $4.0 million; FY 1977, $5.3 million) provides for increased efforts in glaciology, atmospheric sciences, polar biology, earth sciences research, and for a Bering Sea ecosystems program.

BIOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Program Highlights

The four budget subactivities of the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences activity are a key element of the Nation's scientific research effort on biological and social phenomena. Programs supported under this activity are expected to provide new knowledge and insure future scientific capability which ultimately will be applicable to individual and societal needs and goals. It will provide an effective and broad base for the Nation to prepare for emerging problems of the future, and to insure that U.S. science maintains its position at the frontier of world research.

The Foundation's FY 1977 Budget request for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences totals $132.35 million, $21.9 million more than the FY 1976 level. The increase of 19.9 percent will provide for new research opportunities in fundamental areas and continued emphases in areas related to energy, the environment, food, resources, productivity, inflation and employment.

Fundamental research support amounting to $54.2 million in Physiology, Cellular and Molecular Biology will increase $9.6 million over FY 1976 and provide for: increased biochemical and physiological research in plant-related sciences, in particular photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation; molecular biological methodologies which lead to increased sensitivity of measurement and extend the range of parameters; exploitation of opportunities for research in genetics and differentiation now available through new cell culture capabilities; and increased understanding of hormone action and the interactions between different kinds of macromolecules.

The FY 1977 request for the Behavioral and Neural Sciences amounts to $24.4 million, an increase of $4.7 million over the FY 1976 total and will support: studies of key aspects of behavior and the nervous system during early development; research on brain structure, and its function in cognitive processes; increased support for

anthropological research including studies of the impact of technology on change in nonwestern cultures; and an increased emphasis on social psychology in real life settings.

The support for fundamental research provided by Environmental Biology will increase $4.4 million to a total of $32.55 million in FY 1977 for studies to advance understanding of population biology and physiological ecology, tropical biology, aquatic ecosystems, space-time patterns in ecosystems and ecosystem modelling.

Fundamental and methodological research in the Social Sciences will be supported at $21.2 million an increase of $3.2 million over the FY 1976 total of $18.0 million. Funding for this program has been approximately level for the past two years. Support will continue for fundamental research to increase our understanding of how human beings interact and how man-made organizations and institutions function. Provision is be made for: increased study of economic theory and advanced measurement techniques to analyze inflation, energy, resources, productivity, and international economic problems: and increased support for new studies on the changing structure of political systems.

SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS ACTIVITY

Program Highlights

The goal of the Science Education Program Activity is to "initiate and support. . .programs to strengthen. . .science education programs at all levels. . ." as directed in PL 81-507, as amended, Section 3. (a)(1).

To accomplish this goal the Foundation provides, on a competitive basis, support for institutions to improve their capabilities for teaching science and engineering; for needed innovations in curricula, materials, and technologies for teaching science and engineering. Support is given to able individuals to enable them to pursue careers in the sciences and engineering. The overall program structure in which existing programs are located has been revised so that program results can more easily be identified and their effectiveness evaluated. Accomplishing program objectives in more effective fashion is the major thrust for FY 1977, and one which is being initiated this year.

FY 1976 funds in the amount of $10.0 million will be requested to be deferred into FY 1977 to allow for the evaluation of certain programs and assessment of future directions and to assist in meeting the President's outlay reduction objectives for FY 1977. The descriptions below reflect program highlights and changes for FY 1977.

- **Science Manpower Improvement**—(FY 1976, $22.9 million; FY 1977, $23.0 million) Encourage highest quality standards in students and institutions by providing support for fellowships, traineeships, and other student-oriented

activities; and by increasing the entry into science of women and minorities historically underrepresented in these fields. The program remains essentially level from FY 1976 to FY 1977.

- **Science Education Resources Improvement**—(FY 1976, $25.6 million; FY 1977, $26.9 million) This program helps strengthen the science education and research training capabilities of schools, colleges, and universities, and stimulates the incorporation of validated knowledge and instructional strategies in science teaching. The net increase of $1,400,000 consists primarily of $1.5 million planned for a redesigned program of Improvement of Pre-College Instruction. This is offset by a decrease of $100,000 in other programs.
- **Science Education Development and Research**—(FY 1976, $13.4 million; FY 1977, $11.7 million) This program helps identify and develop technologies methods and course materials to increase the effectiveness of science instruction at all educational levels. The total decrease of $1.7 million is in Special Studies and Experimentation which will be terminated as a separate program in FY 1976. Future activity in these areas will be integrated into the other program elements.
- **Science and Society**—(FY 1976, $3.0 million; FY 1977, $3.4 million) This program aims at increasing public understanding of science and technology and the role of science and technology in meeting national needs. It is designed to increase both the amount and quality of communication between the scientific community and the public, and to increase the use of science by the public. Most of the $400,000 increase is in the new Science for Citizens Program.

RESEARCH APPLIED TO NATIONAL NEEDS

Program Highlights

The Foundation's program of Research Applied to National Needs (RANN) focuses U.S. scientific and technical resources on selected problems of national importance for the purpose of contributing to their timely, practical solution. RANN serves as a bridge between the Foundation's basic research programs and the development, demonstration, and operational programs of Federal mission agencies, State and local governments, and industry. RANN is coordinated from the program to the project level with the related efforts of these institutions.

An amount of $64.9 million is included in the FY 1977 budget for the RANN program to support problem-focused research in five major program areas: Resources; Environment; Productivity; Intergovernmental Science and R&D Incentives; and Exploratory Research and Technology Assessment.

The reduction of $8.7 million in this program for FY 1977 reflects the further phasedown and shift to other government agencies of research in the areas of energy resources, environmental effects of energy, and fire research.

- **Resources**—Research supported under the RANN Resources program is directed toward improving the Nation's management of its natural resources by developing alternative solutions to emerging scarcity problems before the crisis stage is reached as it was with petroleum. Resources Systems, Renewable Resources, and Nonrenewable Resources are addressed. Special emphasis in these areas is placed on comprehensive analyses of mineral market behavior and laternative renewable and nonrewable resources; on research to develop new technologies to increase the yield and reduce the energy intensiveness of resource extraction; and on research to reduce waste in resource utilization. The reduction in funding of this program ($6.1 million) in FY 1977 reflects the further phase down and shift of responsibility for energy resources research to the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

- **Environment**—Research supported under the RANN Environment program is directed toward enhancing the Nation's capability to mitigate environmental hazards, whether natural or man caused. This research addresses two major problem areas: Managing the Natural Environment, and Disasters and Natural Hazards. Special emphasis in these areas is placed on chemical threats to the environment and man, regional environmental management, earthquake engineering, weather modfication, and societal response to natural hazards. The reduction in funding of the RANN Environment program ($2.5 million) in FY 1977 reflects the phase down and shift of responsibility for fire research to the Department of Commerce in accordance with P.L. 93-498, and for research on the environmental effects of energy to ERDA.

- **Productivity**—The basic objective of the RANN Productivity program is to support policy research and experiments with new technologies to help improve the productivity of the public and private sectors of the economy.

  Research on public sector productivity focuses on the most cost effective use of technology, capital, and human resources in service delivery, including especially health care, emergency and welfare services. Research on private sector productivity problems emphasizes Advanced Industrial Processes and Regional Productivity Research. This effort brings to bear unique combinations of research capabilities of universities and industry, including small businesses, with special emphasis on the development and application of advanced technologies and systems analysis to production processes that are industrially fragmented or regionally separated.

  Underlying these efforts is policy research to improve the measurement of public and private sector productivity, to analyze the distributional and equity issues involved in the allocation of the benefits of productivity gains, to analyze the effects of government regulations on national productivity, and to determine the effects on productivity of institutional relationships between labor, management, and government.

- **Intergovernmental Science and R&D Incentives**—The basic objectives of this RANN program are to ensure that science and technology are effectively integrated into the policy planning, program planning, and program execution

activities in State and local governments, and to test and evaluate selected incentives which the Federal Government may properly and effectively use to increase R&D investment in the private sector where new technology is needed in the national interest.

The Intergovernmental Program element places emphasis on increasing the awareness of public officials of science and technology issues, experimenting with improved science and technology delivery systems, facilitating the replication of successful experiments, mobilizing additional science and technology resources in the public and private sectors to work on State and local government problems, and increasing the communication and information exchange between and across various levels of government. The Industrial program element places special emphasis on incentives for innovations by small businesses and on incentives to accelerate the introduction of new technologies and systems in the mining and public works industries.

- **Exploratory Research and Technology Assessment**—This program supports research and assessment efforts to provide greater visibility on the longer range social, environmental and economic impacts of new technology applications, and to identify and analyze emerging national problems which may be avoided or ameliorated by effective applications of science and technology. Special emphasis is placed on research and assessment studies of important issues posed by the continuing trends toward a resource-scarce and environment-limited economy. These issues include the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of large scale application of new technologies for low grade ore extraction. More generally, the economy tends to become "closed cycle" because of increasing requirements for reuse and renewal of resources and the environment, and such an economy places a new level of demand on understanding the opportunities and consequences of using science and technology for its effective operation.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Program Highlights

The Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs activity (STIA) collects data, supports research, conducts studies, administers international science activities, and undertakes science and technology policy analysis, providing advice on how science and technology can better meet national and international economic and social objectives. This activity includes International Cooperative Scientific Activities, Science Information Activities and a new program group—Science Assessment, Policy and Planning—which contains Science Resources Studies, Policy Research and Analysis, and NSF Planning and Evaluation.

The budget provides an overall decrease of $0.2 million for STIA programs in FY 1977. Although there is an increase in the International program, this will be offset by a significant decrease in the policy research and analysis program of the Science Assessment, Policy and Planning subactivity.

International Cooperative Scientific Activities—(FY 1976, $7.0 million; FY 1977, $8.7 million). The main emphasis of this subactivity is to foster international cooperation between U.S. scientists and their foreign colleagues through its support of U.S. participation in joint research and exchange activities. The requested increase will provide for new regionally oriented joint programs as well as increased support of the 21 cooperative programs for which the Foundation is responsible and the growing scientific and technological activities of the Joint Commissions for Economic Cooperation ($870,000). In addition, increased support is requested to cover rising costs of participation in international organizations ($700,000) and expanded dollar support for Special Foreign Currency projects ($125,000).

Science Information Activities—(FY 1976, $6.0 million; FY 1977, $6.0 million) This subactivity stimulates and supports efforts to improve accessibility and use of scientific and technical information. Although no increase in total funding is sought, $200,000 will be reallocated from the program's applied research support to stimulate increased basic research on the process of information transfer.

Science Assessment, Policy, and Planning—(FY 1976, $9.2 million; FY 1977, $7.3 million). The objective of the Science Resources Studies (SRS) program is the development and maintenance of a current factual and analytical basis for planning and policy formulation in the area of science and technology resources. An increase of $400,000 is requested to better enable SRS to fulfill its statutory responsibility in the area of manpower studies. The Policy Research and Analysis program examines the impact of science and technology on the full range of national interests and develops policy option analyses regarding relevant Federal actions. This program shows a reduction of $2.0 million in anticipation of the establishment of the White House Office of Science and Technology. NSF Planning and Evaluation supports research and analysis designed to strengthen the Foundation's ability to plan and improve its programs and management activities. Although there is a $.3 million reduction in the Evaluation section, the overall agency effort in this area will increase because evaluation studies will be supported by funds from the programs being evaluated in FY 1977.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Program Highlights

The Program Development and Management (PD&M) activity provides for the operation, support, management and direction of all NSF programs and activities and includes the salaries and operational expenses of NSF staff and the National Science Board.

Effective July 10, 1975, the National Science Foundation was reorganized to provide a more efficient management structure for carrying out current and future program responsibilities and to meet problems arising from increased scope of activities. The new structure consists of six program directorates and an Administration Directorate together with four staff offices reporting to the Director. The six program directorates are directly concerned with the operation and management of one or more major discrete segments of the Foundation's overall science programs.

Basic research is more strongly represented at Foundation top management level by three assistant directors, each representing related groups of scientific disciplines. Major applied research activities are identified and grouped in a separate Research Applications Directorate. Science education programs continue to be managed under a separate directorate. International programs, science information activities, and the Foundation's policy analytical activities and science resources studies have been consolidated and integrated more efficiently. The staff offices reporting to the Director include the Planning and Resources Management function, Equal Employment Opportunity, Government and Public Programs, and the General Counsel. In addition to the major reorganization, operational procedures have been refined to strengthen administration and management within the directorates.

The $43,500,000 budgeted for this activity in FY 1977, although an increase of $1,330,000, will only be sufficient to approximately maintain the FY 1976 level of overall operation in support of 1,300 permanent positions.

The overall increase includes $830,000 for: staff compensation; staff and consultant travel resulting from increases in per diem and transportation rates; space rental; increased costs of contractual services provided on an reimbursable basis by other government agencies (GSA, Federal Audit Agency, etc.); equipment rentals; communications and equipment other cost increases of goods and services. Also, an amount of $50,000 is included for the full year personnel compensation and related costs of ten positions to staff and manage the NSF portion of multi-agency Joint Commission Activities for development and implementation of cooperative science programs in the middle East and India.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Program Highlights

The Special Foreign Currency Programs support collaborative scientific work between U.S. and foreign scientists in countries where the United States owns foreign currencies derived largely from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. There are currently seven participating countries: Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. Funding is provided for joint research projects, travel of U.S. scientists for participation in research and in technical conferences, and the translation into English of foreign scientific and technological publications that have been identified as important for U.S. scientists.

An increase of $0.7 million is requested for FY 1977. Approximately $0.5 million will be used to support high priority projects with India, Pakistan, Egypt, and Tunisia. The remainder will offset the increased costs of translation projects.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
ROLE AND PURPOSE

- SUPPORT A SOLID BASE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EDUCATION WHICH SERVES THE LONG RANGE NEEDS OF THE NATION THROUGH:
  - UNDERSTANDING THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER
  - UNDERSTANDING THE NATURE OF THE ENVIRONMENT
  - UNDERSTANDING THE PROCESSES OF LIFE
  - UNDERSTANDING THE BEHAVIOR OF HUMAN SOCIETY
- POLICIES SET BY NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD
- PROJECTS CARRIED OUT PRIMARILY IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES THROUGHOUT THE NATION
- SOME PROJECTS SUPPORTED IN INDUSTRY, NON-PROFIT LABORATORIES AND IN MISSION AGENCY LABORATORIES

Chart 1

TOTAL DOLLAR SUMMARY
FY 1975-FY 1977
(OBLIGATIONS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 1975 ACTUAL	FY 1976 BUDGET REQUEST TO CONGRESS	FY 1976 PLAN BASED ON ACTUAL LEGISLATION & APPORTIONMENT	FY 1977 BUDGET REQUEST TO CONGRESS	FY 1977 REQUEST/ FY 1976 PLAN
NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY	768.2	755.4	715.4 2/	802.0	86.6
TRANSFERS, DEFERRALS, CARRYOVER, LAPSES, AND ADJUSTMENTS	-75.0 1/	20.0	16.2	10.0	-6.2
TOTAL	693.2	775.4	731.6	812.0	80.4

1/ REFLECTS SHIFT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR MORE THAN $50 MILLION OF ENERGY RESEARCH PROGRAMS TO ERDA AND DEFERRAL ACTIONS

2/ INCLUDES $1.4 MILLION PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR FY 1976 PAY RAISE COSTS

Chart 2

BUDGET PROGRAM COMPARISONS FY 1975-1977
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	ACTUAL FY 1975	CURRENT PLAN FY 1976	BUDGET REQUEST FY 1977
MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING	180.9	193.4	233.3
ASTRONOMICAL, ATMOSPHERIC, EARTH, AND OCEAN SCIENCES	184.1	219.3	245.0
BIOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL, & SOCIAL SCIENCES	104.2	110.4	132.3
SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS	74.0	64.8	65.0
RESEARCH APPLIED TO NATIONAL NEEDS	83.6	73.6	64.9
SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL & INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	24.9	22.2	22.0
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	37.9	42.6	43.5
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM	3.6	5.3	6.0
TOTAL	693.2	731.6	812.0

Chart 3

SUMMARY OF FY 1977 PROGRAM CHANGES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
MAJOR PROGRAM INCREASES

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES & ENGINEERING	39.9
ASTRONOMICAL, ATMOSPHERIC, EARTH, & OCEAN SCIENCES	25.7
BIOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES	21.9

Chart 4

SUMMARY OF FY 1977 PROGRAM CHANGES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
PROGRAM DECREASES AND MINOR CHANGES

RESEARCH APPLIED TO NATIONAL NEEDS	– 8.7
SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL & INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	– .2
SCIENCE EDUCATION	+ .2

Chart 5

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
BY MAJOR ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING	ACTUAL FY 1975	CURRENT PLAN FY 1976	BUDGET REQUEST FY 1977
MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES	16.4	17.5	20.9
COMPUTER RESEARCH	11.8	12.6	15.8
PHYSICS	42.2	44.8	55.5
CHEMISTRY	32.7	35.4	42.3
ENGINEERING	34.3	36.3	44.7
MATERIALS RESEARCH	43.5	46.8	54.1
TOTAL	180.9	193.4	233.3

Chart 6

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
BY MAJOR ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	ACTUAL FY 1975	CURRENT PLAN FY 1976	BUDGET REQUEST FY 1977
ASTRONOMICAL, ATMOSPHERIC, EARTH AND OCEAN SCIENCES			
ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCES			
ASTRONOMY PROJECT SUPPORT	10.9	11.3	16.2
NATIONAL ASTRONOMY & IONOSPHERIC CENTER	3.2	3.8	4.0
KITT PEAK NATIONAL OBSERVATORY	7.7	8.4	8.9
CERRO TOLOLO INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY	3.0	3.5	3.6
NATIONAL RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY	19.3	21.6	22.0
SOLAR ECLIPSE	-0-	.2	-0-
SUBTOTAL	44.1	48.8	54.7
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES			
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES PROJECT SUPPORT	13.8	14.4	18.7
GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH PROGRAM	4.0	4.0	4.8
CLIMATE DYNAMICS PROGRAM	1.0	2.0	4.9
NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH	17.5	23.8	23.0
SUBTOTAL	36.3	44.2	51.4

Chart 7

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS –(CONTINUED)
BY MAJOR ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	ACTUAL FY 1975	CURRENT PLAN FY 1976	BUDGET REQUEST FY 1977
EARTH SCIENCES			
EARTH SCIENCES PROJECT SUPPORT	13.0	13.6	18.8
OCEAN SEDIMENT CORING PROGRAM	10.5	12.0	13.4
SUBTOTAL	23.5	25.6	32.2
OCEAN SCIENCES			
OCEANOGRAPHY PROJECT SUPPORT	15.3	15.5	18.8
INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF OCEAN EXPLORATION	14.8	15.8	18.4
OCEANOGRAPHIC FACILITIES AND SUPPORT	20.6	16.5	19.2
SUBTOTAL	50.7	47.8	56.4
U.S. ANTARCTIC RESEARCH PROGRAM	25.9	48.9	45.0
(LC 130 AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT)	(-0-)	(18.0)	(-0-)
ARCTIC RESEARCH PROGRAM	3.6	4.0	5.3
TOTAL	184.1	219.3	245.0

Chart 8

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
BY MAJOR ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	ACTUAL FY 1975	CURRENT PLAN FY 1976	BUDGET REQUEST FY 1977
BIOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES			
PHYSIOLOGY, CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	41.9	44.6	54.2
BEHAVIORAL AND NEURAL SCIENCES	18.5	19.7	24.4
ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY	26.1	28.1	32.5
SOCIAL SCIENCES	17.7	18.0	21.2
TOTAL	104.2	110.4	132.3

Chart 9

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
BY MAJOR ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	ACTUAL FY 1975	CURRENT PLAN FY 1976	BUDGET REQUEST FY 1977
SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS			
SCIENCE MANPOWER IMPROVEMENT	20.9	22.8	23.0
SCIENCE EDUCATION RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT	28.4	25.6	26.9
SCIENCE EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT & RESEARCH	23.0	13.4	11.7
SCIENCE AND SOCIETY	1.7	3.0	3.4
TOTAL	74.0	64.8	65.0

Chart 10

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
BY MAJOR ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	ACTUAL FY 1975	CURRENT PLAN FY 1976	BUDGET REQUEST FY 1977
RESEARCH APPLIED TO NATIONAL NEEDS			
RESOURCES	38.9	16.1	10.0
ENVIRONMENT	23.8	27.0	24.5
PRODUCTIVITY	16.9	24.5	24.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE & R&D INCENTIVES	2.8	4.6	4.6
EXPLORATORY RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT	1.2	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	83.6	73.6	64.9

Chart 11

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
BY MAJOR ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	ACTUAL FY 1975	CURRENT PLAN FY 1976	BUDGET REQUEST FY 1977
SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS			
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES	7.9	7.0	8.7
SCIENCE INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	5.4	6.0	6.0
SCIENCE ASSESSMENT, POLICY & PLANNING	11.6	9.2	7.3
TOTAL	24.9	22.2	22.0

Chart 12

NSF PROGRAM SUMMARY FY 1971-77
BY MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITY
(OBLIGATIONS)

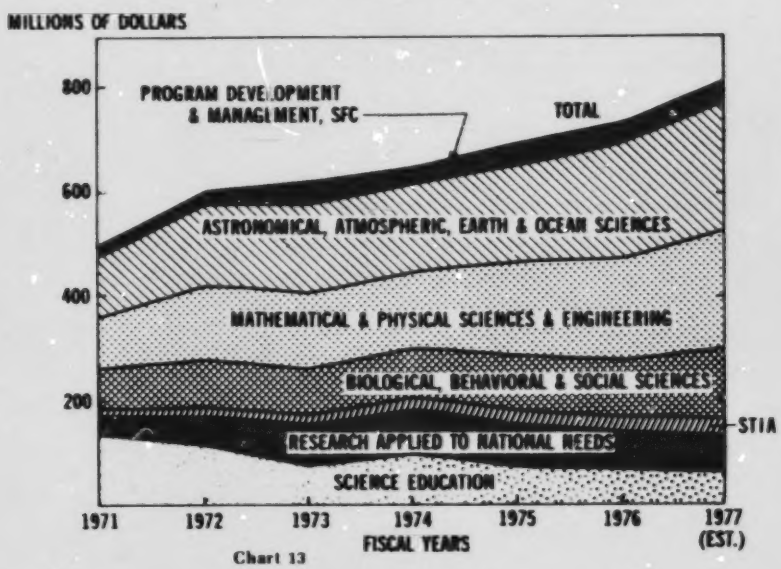


Chart 13

NSF PROGRAM SUMMARY FY 1971-77
BY MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITY
(OBLIGATIONS)

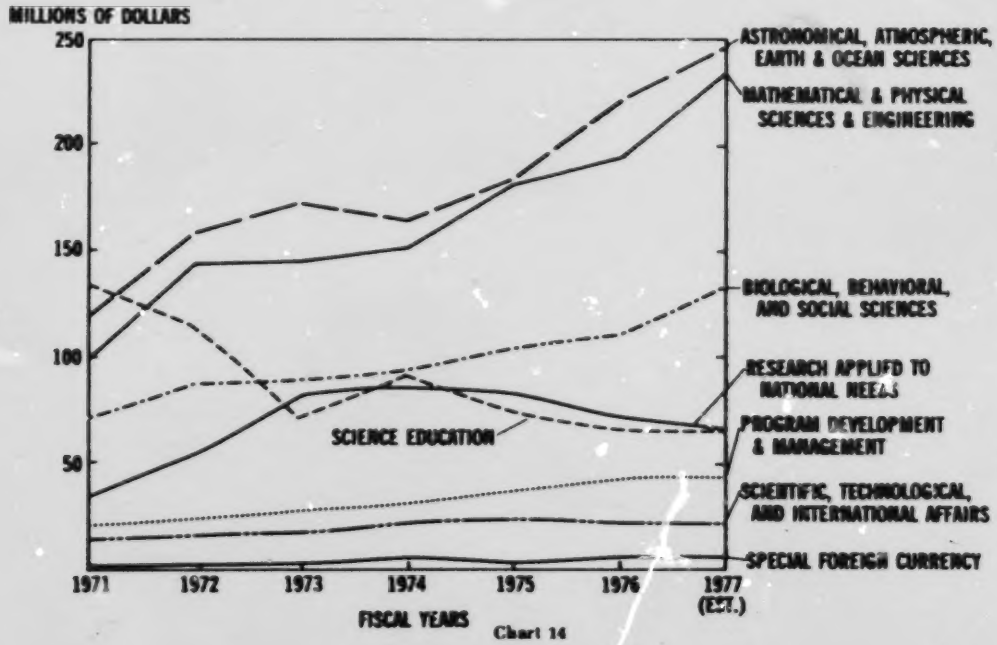
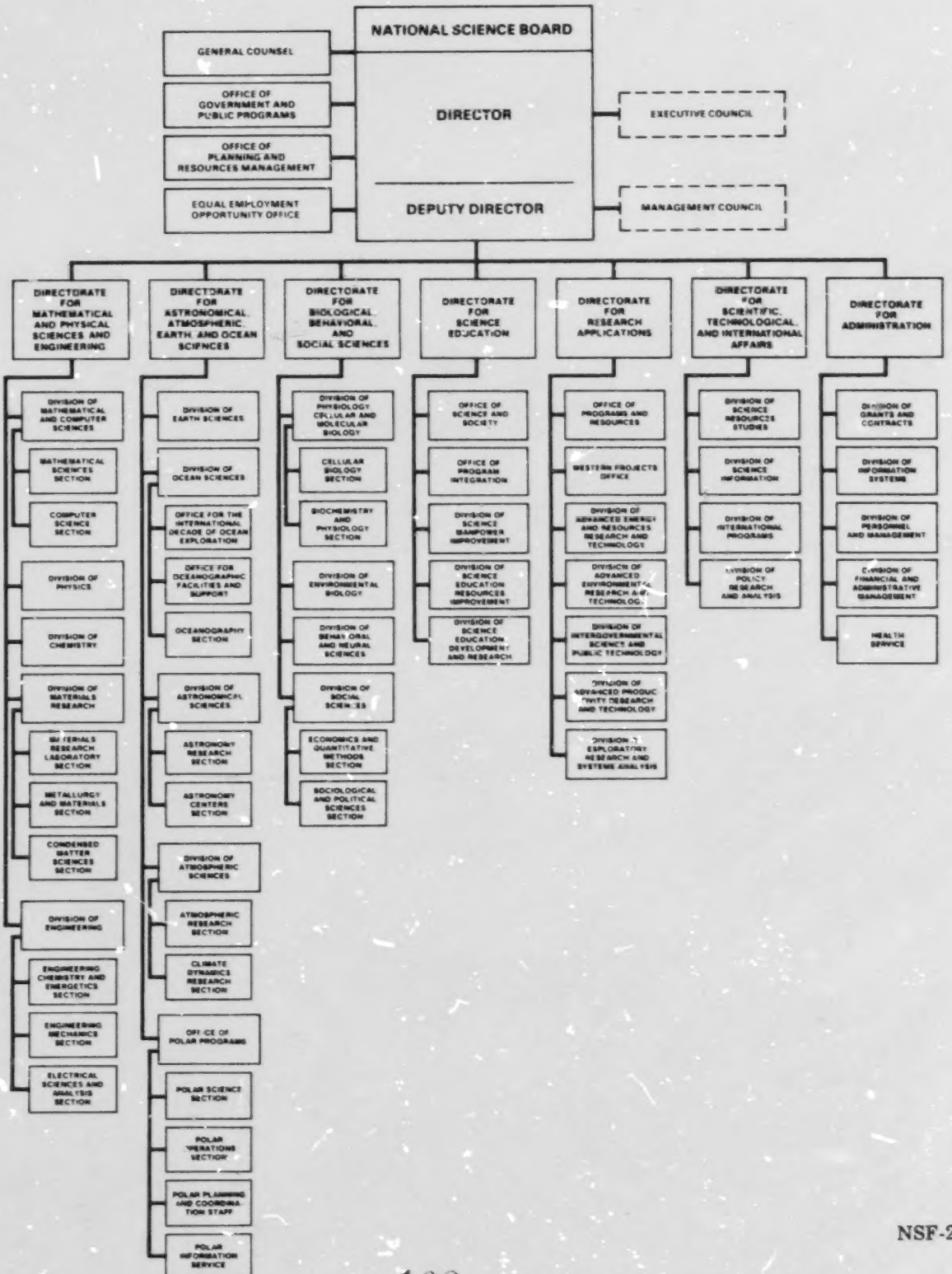


Chart 14

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION


NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD
GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICE
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
DIRECTORATE FOR MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING
DIVISION OF MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTER SCIENCES
MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES SECTION
COMPUTER SCIENCE SECTION
DIVISION OF PHYSICS
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY
DIVISION OF MATERIALS RESEARCH
MATERIALS RESEARCH LABORATORY SECTION
METALLURGY AND MATERIALS SECTION
CONDENSED MATTER SCIENCES SECTION
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY AND ENERGETICS SECTION
ENGINEERING MECHANICS SECTION
ELECTRICAL SCIENCES AND ANALYSIS SECTION
DIRECTORATE FOR ASTRONOMICAL, ATMOSPHERIC, EARTH, AND OCEAN SCIENCES
DIVISION OF EARTH SCIENCES
DIVISION OF OCEAN SCIENCES
OFFICE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF OCEAN EXPLORATION
OFFICE FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC FACILITIES AND SUPPORT
OCEANOGRAPHY SECTION
DIVISION OF ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCES
ASTRONOMY RESEARCH SECTION
ASTRONOMY CENTERS SECTION
DIVISION OF ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH SECTION
CLIMATE DYNAMICS RESEARCH SECTION
OFFICE OF POLAR PROGRAMS
POLAR SCIENCE SECTION
POLAR OPERATIONS SECTION
POLAR PLANNING AND COORDINATION STAFF
POLAR INFORMATION SERVICE
DIRECTORATE FOR BIOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DIVISION OF PHYSIOLOGY, CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
CELLULAR BIOLOGY SECTION
BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY SECTION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL AND NEURAL SCIENCES
DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
ECONOMICS AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS SECTION
SOCIOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES SECTION
DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND SOCIETY
OFFICE OF PROGRAM INTEGRATION
DIVISION OF SCIENCE MANPOWER IMPROVEMENT
DIVISION OF SCIENCE EDUCATION RESOURCES IMPROVEMENT
DIVISION OF SCIENCE EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
DIRECTORATE FOR RESEARCH APPLICATIONS
OFFICE OF PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES
WESTERN PROJECTS OFFICE
DIVISION OF ADVANCED ENERGY AND RESOURCES RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF ADVANCED PRODUCTIVITY RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF EXPLORATORY RESEARCH AND SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF SCIENCE RESOURCES STUDIES
DIVISION OF SCIENCE INFORMATION
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
DIVISION OF POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
DIRECTORATE FOR ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS
DIVISION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS
DIVISION OF PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT
HEALTH SERVICE

NSF-27

The NSF programs on the pages that follow are of special interest to institutions of higher education and to scientists based in those institutions.

Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences

Program description: Basic research in selected disciplines to increase knowledge of the physical environment. In *Astronomy*, NSF makes available to scientists on a competitive basis the resources of four National Research Centers. The *Atmospheric Sciences* program has the National Center for Atmospheric Research, programs in Climate Dynamics, Global Atmospheric Research, and International Magnetospheric Study. *Earth Sciences* cover basic studies in geology, geochemistry, and geophysics, as well as an Ocean Sediment Coring Program. *Ocean Sciences* include Oceanography Project Support, the International Decade of Ocean Exploration, and Oceanographic Facilities and Support.

Type of assistance: Grants, contracts, support services.

Application procedure: Proposals for most programs may be submitted at any time. In the Oceanographic program, shipboard equipment and support proposals are due by July 1. For further information, communicate with offices noted below.

Financial information: 1976, $219 million; 1977 request, $245 million.

Contacts: For Astronomical Sciences — Director, National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Director, Kitt Peak National Observatory, P. O. Box 26732, Tucson, Arizona 85726; or National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

For Atmospheric Sciences — Division of Atmospheric Sciences, Atmospheric Research Section, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

For Earth Sciences — Division of Earth Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

For Ocean Sciences — Division of Ocean Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences

Program description: Quest for new knowledge through research in fundamental areas — Physiology, Cellular and Molecular Biology, Behavioral and Neural Sciences, Environmental Biology, and Social Sciences.

Type of assistance: Grants to institutions may require cost-sharing. Projects may involve a single scientist or a team.

Application procedure: Proposals may be submitted at any time. Allow up to six months for consideration. Request brochure Grants for Scientific Research.

Financial information: 1976, $110.4 million; 1977, $132.3 million.

Contact: Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences Directorate, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Mathematical and Physical Sciences and Engineering

Program description: Fundamental research on natural phenomena. Components are *Mathematical Sciences* (new emphasis is on math of nonlinear waves, global analysis, and statistics), *Computer Sciences* (emphasis on algorithms, software, and data banks), *Physics* (including a new institute on trial basis), *Chemistry* (emphasis on the liquid state, laser-induced chemical reactions, and syntheses for the prostaglandins), *Engineering* (special attention to pattern recognition, small optical and electronic devices, and turbulent mixing of fluids), and *Materials Research* (emphasis on metallic-glasses, superconductivity, and surface activity).

Type of assistance: Grants to institutions for individual and group research activity. Cost-sharing may be required.

Application procedure: Request information from directorate.

Financial information: 1976, $193 million; 1977 request, $233 million.

Contact: MPE Directorate, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

Science Manpower Improvement

Program description: Components of this activity include *Graduate Fellowships* (request program announcement from Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20118), *Postdoctoral Energy-Related Fellowships* (competition for 6-12 month fellowships), *Energy-Related Graduate Traineeships* (doctoral-granting institutions should request brochure E-76-20), *NATO Fellowship in Science* (postdoctoral and senior fellowships), *Travel Grants for NATO Institutes* (request list of institutes receiving support), *Student-Oriented Programs* (Student Science Training for High Ability Secondary School Students, Undergraduate Research Participation, and Student-Originated Studies), *Women in Science* (identifying barriers and testing techniques to overcome them).

Type of assistance: Fellowships to individuals and grants to individuals and institutions.

Application procedure: Request latest brochures for specific program (see program description above) from Central Processing Section, Attn: Publications Unit, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Financial information: 1976, $22.9 million; 1977 request, $23 million.

Contact: See application procedure above.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

Science Education Resources Improvement

Program description: Improve the capabilities of schools, colleges, and universities for education and research in science. Components include *Comprehensive Assistance to Undergraduate Science Education* (funding up to three years to institutions or divisions, or groups of institutions for comprehensive activities to be maintained or have effects after grant period — brochure E-76-47), *Undergraduate Instructional Scientific Equipment* (matching support — brochure E-76-15), *Minority Institutions Science Improvement* (curricula, methods, facilities, equipment — brochure E-75-8), *Educational Program Restructuring* (restructuring the undergraduate Learning Environment, Pre-Service Teacher Education Program — brochure E-76-10), *Faculty Research Participation* (request latest Directory of Faculty Research Participation), *Faculty Fellowships in Science Applied to Societal Problems* (competitive 3-9 months fellowships — brochure E-76-37), *Research Initiation and Support* (to strengthen research and training programs in graduate-level institutions — brochure E-76-48).

Type of assistance: Grants, fellowships.

Application procedure: Request information from Science Education Directorate, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550. (Also, see program description for specifics; ask for latest brochure.)

Financial information: 1976, $25.6 million; 1977 request, $26.9 million.

Contact: Science Education Directorate, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

NOTE: The National Science Foundation's Directorate for Science Education has been reorganized into two offices and three divisions.

The Office of Public Understanding of Science is now administered by the Office of Science and Society. OSS and the Office of Program Integration are components of the Office of the Assistant Director for Science Education, Dr. Harvey Averch. Serving as assistant deputy director for science education is Dr. Jack T. Sanderson.

The three NSF divisions are: Division of Science Manpower Improvement, Division of Science Education Resources Improvement, and Division of Science Education Development and Research.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

Science Education Development and Research

Program description: To develop technologies methods and course materials to increase effectiveness of science instruction at all levels. Program elements include *Technological Innovations in Education* (Computer-related technologies for communication, etc.), *Alternatives in Higher Education* (Alternative Degree Programs, Development of Instruction Materials and Modes, Science and Engineering Technician Education Program), *Continuing Education for Nonacademic Scientists and Engineers* (preliminary proposals required; must have novel approach).

Type of assistance: Grants to institutions.

Application procedure: Request brochure on specific program (see program description) from Science Education Directorate, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Financial information: 1976, $13.4 million; 1977 request, $11.7 million. Decrease results from termination of Special Studies and Experimentation (Special Projects) which had a $1.7 million budget.

Contact: Science Education Directorate, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

Science and Society

Program description: Increase citizen knowledge of role of science; analyze human values in new development. Components include *Public Understanding of Science* (Information Projects on Science, National, Regional, and Community Programs, and Research and Methodological Studies), *Ethical and Human Value Implications of Science and Technology* (some activities in collaboration with NEH), and *Science for All Citizens Program* (new in 1977).

Type of assistance: Grants to colleges, universities, and independent organizations.

Application procedure: Request brochure and program announcement from Science Education Directorate, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Financial information: 1976, $3 million; 1977 request, $3.4 million.

Contact: Science Education Directorate, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Research Applied to National Needs

Program description: RANN is intended to focus research efforts on the problems vitally affecting society and the environment. The major programs are concerned with Energy, Environment, Productivity, and Exploratory Research and Problem Assessment.

Type of assistance: Grant awards to colleges and universities and other organizations. Proposals may be subject to cost-sharing.

Application procedure: Request RANN brochure from address below. Other NSF literature on Intergovernmental Science and Research Utilization and Experimental R & D Incentives are applicable.

Financial information: 1975, $65 million; 1976, $82 million; 1977, $74 million.

Contact: Office of Programs and Resources, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550. (West of Rocky Mountains: National Science Foundation Western Projects Office, 831 Mitten Road, Burlingame, CA 94010.)

Scientific and Technical Manpower Forecasting Activities

Program description: Each proposal must be limited to one of three categories — Improvement of Projection Methodology, Development of Information to Fill Currently Existing Data Gaps, and Projections of Science and Engineering Manpower Demand and Supply. Projects applicable to broadest range of scientific-engineering occupations will get primary consideration.

Type of assistance: Grants and contracts to institutions, organizations.

Application procedure: Request detailed information from Division of Science Resources Studies. Proposals should be submitted to Central Processing Section.

Financial information: $300,000 total.

Contact: Division of Science Resources Studies, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.D. 20550.

Scientific, Technological and International Affairs

Program description: Supports research and collects and analyzes data toward development of policy options in meeting national and international objectives. Program elements include *International Cooperative Scientific Activities*, *Science Information Activities*, and *Science Assessment, Policy and Planning*, which is new and contains Science Resources Studies, Policy Research and Analysis, and NSF Planning and Evaluation.

Type of assistance: Most of this work is carried on by staff personnel, limited funds for grants, contracts, and studies.

Application procedure: Request information from directorate.

Financial information: A $1.69 million increase in international program is offset by budget reductions in assessment and planning — this in anticipation of creations of a White House Office of Science and Technology.

Contact: Scientific, Technological and International Affairs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Scientists and Engineers in Economic Development

Program description: Funded by the Agency for International Development, this program supports individual U. S. scientists and engineers applying their experience to development problems in foreign countries.

Type of assistance: Research/teaching grants to persons with five years postdoctoral or equivalent experience who will return to their institutions on completion of project.

Application procedure: Request guidelines from contact listed below.

Financial information: Up to $1,500 per month.

Contact: Division of International Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550, (202) 632-7864.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Office of the Director
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

January 27, 1976

Notice No. 61

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES AND HEADS OF OTHER NSF GRANTEE ORGANIZATIONS

Subject: **Reconsideration of Proposals Declined by NSF**

1. *Purpose.* The processes by which the National Science Foundation determines whether or not to award a grant for funding a proposal have been designed to result in funding of the highest quality science. To ensure the fairness of the design, the Foundation has for many years provided methods by which such processing could be reviewed at the request of a proposer who questioned the validity of the evaluation.

This Important Notice, effective immediately, makes uniform the methods for reconsideration which have heretofore varied in different parts of the agency. The Notice describes the types of reconsideration which the Foundation makes available to individuals and institutions concerning proposals.

This Notice does not apply to procurements governed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act or to applications for fellowships or travel grants.

2. *Policy.* Although award of NSF grants is discretionary, it is the policy of the Foundation that an applicant for NSF grant assistance whose proposal has been declined shall have an opportunity to receive an explanation from the appropriate Program Director, and reconsideration where the applicant has reason to believe that the proposal did not receive a fair and impartial initial evaluation. Where a proposal has been declined following review by the National Science Board, only an explanation will be available. Reconsideration is not an adversary process and a formal hearing will not be provided. The Foundation cannot assure applicants that reconsideration will result in the making of a grant award even if error is established in connection with the initial evaluation.*

3. *Definitions.*

a. "Declination" is a written notice by the Foundation advising that grant assistance will not be provided to the applicant in response to a proposal application, a renewal application or a continuing application.

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* NOTE: Evaluation of proposals usually includes subjective professional judgments by peer scientists concerning scientific merit, relevance, significance to the discipline or to the problem being addressed, scientific competence and experience of the investigators, and adequacy of facilities and available support. Since funds available are usually insufficient to support all meritorious proposals, selection of proposals for funding must include consideration of the merit of a particular proposal relative to other proposals and availability of funds. Other factors considered include programmatic choices such as the relevance and significance to the NSF program from which the funds are to be allocated, and the need both to strengthen research and education in the sciences throughout the United States and to avoid undue geographical concentration.

NSF-43

b. "Principal Investigator" or "PI" means the individual designated by the applicant and approved by NSF to be principally responsible for the scientific or technical direction of the work described in a proposal. In some instances, the title "Project Director" is used instead of Principal Investigator.

c. "Applicant" or "Institution" means the academic, scientific, or other organization which submits a proposal. A Principal Investigator is, in most instances, affiliated with or employed by the applicant institution which submits a proposal. In rare instances, an individual may be both the applicant and the Principal Investigator.

d. "Authorized Institutional Representative" means the administrative official who is empowered to commit the applicant to the conduct of a project if NSF agrees to support it and who, by his or her signature on the proposal, is responsible for the prudent administration of the grant by the grantee institution if NSF awards a grant.

4. *Explanation by Program Director.* A Principal Investigator desiring information concerning a declination should request an explanation from the appropriate Program Director by letter, by telephone, or in person. The Program Director will furnish information concerning the basis for the NSF action including, when requested, verbatim comments of peer reviews with the names and other identifying data of the individual reviewers deleted where such reviews were solicited by NSF after January 1, 1976. Reviewer comments solicited before that date will be paraphrased. The Program Director will afford the PI an opportunity to present the PI's point of view and will take such action as is appropriate. If, after declination of award, changes are made to the proposal, such changes will not be considered in connection with reconsideration of the earlier proposal. However, the PI should be informed that a revised proposal may be submitted for consideration as a new proposal under the usual review and evaluation procedures. If the PI is dissatisfied with the Program Director's explanation, he or she may request reconsideration as provided in paragraph 5, below.

5. *Reconsideration.* The Principal Investigator may request in writing that the Foundation reconsider its action provided such request:

- follows the explanation by the Program Director; and
- is postmarked or received by the Foundation no later than 180 days following the date of the declination.

Such request shall be directed to the Assistant Director of the Directorate that handled the proposal and must set forth facts on which the Principal Investigator bases his or her belief that reconsideration is warranted. The Assistant Director may conduct the reconsideration personally or may designate another NSF official to do so provided that no official so designated shall have participated in the initial evaluation.

The Assistant Director or other official designated by the Assistant Director shall reexamine the procedures followed in the initial evaluation to determine whether the proposal had received fair consideration. Such official may request additional information from the PI and may, if deemed necessary, obtain additional peer review comments.

Within 30 days following the date of the request, the Assistant Director shall furnish to the PI in writing the results of the reconsideration. If more time is necessary, the PI will be notified in writing of the reasons therefor and of the date by which the written report is expected to be provided. If reconsideration reaffirms the declination, the Assistant Director will inform the PI of the availability of further reconsideration by the Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation and of the requirements for submitting such a request as provided in paragraph 6, below.

6. *Further Reconsideration by Deputy Director.* Within 180 days following reconsideration pursuant to paragraph 5, above, further review may be obtained by the applicant as follows:

a. *Who may request further reconsideration.* Such request may be submitted only: (1) by the institution which filed the proposal for grant assistance, or (2) where the proposal was submitted by an individual or individuals not connected with an institution, by such individual(s).

b. *Time for submitting request.* A request for further reconsideration must be postmarked or received by the Foundation within 180 days following the date of the written results of reconsideration provided for in paragraph 5, above.

c. *Form of request.* A request for further reconsideration need not be in any particular format, but it (1) must be in writing and signed by the Authorized Institutional Representative and by the PI(s), (2) must state the proposal number (if any), and the title of the proposal, and (3) must set forth the reasons why it is believed that an error occurred in the initial evaluation and all pertinent facts and circumstances in support thereof.

d. *Address request for further reconsideration to:*

The Deputy Director
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

e. *Who shall conduct further reconsideration.* The Deputy Director may conduct the reconsideration personally or may designate one or more NSF officials to do so provided that no official so designated shall have participated in the initial evaluation or in the earlier reconsideration.

f. *Scope of reconsideration.* The Deputy Director or the official(s) designated by the Deputy Director shall review the request and the prior NSF actions concerning the proposal. Administrative judgments previously made concerning award or declination for the proposal will be reexamined. Where such reexamination indicates that administrative judgments as to scientific merit of the proposal may have been influenced significantly by an inadequate or unfair peer review, additional peer review will be obtained.

g. *Report.* A written report of the results of the further reconsideration shall be prepared for submission to the requestor by the Deputy Director within 30 days following the date of the request. If more time is necessary, the requestor will be notified in writing of the reasons therefor and of the date by by which the written report is expected to be issued.

h. *Finality.* Once reconsideration by the Deputy Director has been completed, no further reconsideration will be made of the proposal or of a substantively identical proposal submitted thereafter. This does not preclude the submission of a substantially revised proposal in the same program area for consideration as a new proposal under the usual review and evaluation procedures.

H. Guyford Stever
Director

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Office of the Director
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

Notice No. 62 May 24, 1976

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES AND HEADS OF OTHER NSF GRANTEE ORGANIZATIONS

Subject: **Submission of Final Fiscal and Technical Reports**

National Science Foundation grant administration policy requires the submission of a final technical report and a final fiscal report within 90 days after the expiration date of each grant. Timely receipt of these reports is required for orderly closeout of completed grants. Also, at this time, there is increased interest in the Foundation, the Congress, other science agencies, and the scientific community in providing improved access to information about the results of research supported by public funds.

The purpose of this Notice is to reiterate to NSF grantees the importance of timely compliance with NSF policies in the submission of final reports and to announce the following changes designed to improve the availability of those reports.

Effective October 1, 1976, the following documents are to be submitted, as a *single package,* within 90 days after the expiration date of a grant.

1. **Final Fiscal Report.** Using either the "Research Grant Budget and Fiscal Report," NSF Form 98, or other approved budget form, grantees will report expenditures made from Federal funds for allowable costs on each NSF grant. See the *NSF Grant Administration Manual* (NSF 73-26), sections 570 and 580, for additional information.

2. **Final Technical Report.** All NSF supported projects presently require a final technical report. Each NSF grant instrument includes appropriate technical reporting requirements, generally by reference to one of the numbered NSF program announcements, e.g., for most basic research project, *Grants for Scientific Research* (NSF 73-12), pages 26 and 39.

3. **Summary of Completed Project.** In addition to several specific data items about the grant, the summary should include a brief (approximately 300 words) description of the project. The description must be self-contained so as to be intelligible to a knowledgeable reader. Generally the grantee should indicate the project's objectives and scope, the techniques or approaches used and its major findings and implications. Grantees should bear in mind that this Summary of Completed Projects may be used, together with the project summary prepared by NSF at the time of the award, to answer inquiries by nonscientists as to the nature and significance of the research which the Foundation supports. A copy of the Summary of Completed Projects form (NSF 98A) is attached. Additional copies may be obtained from the Space, Supply and Communication Section of the NSF.

Grantees should *simultaneously* submit three copies of the Final Fiscal Report, and two copies of the other documents to:

National Science Foundation
Division of Grants and Contracts
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

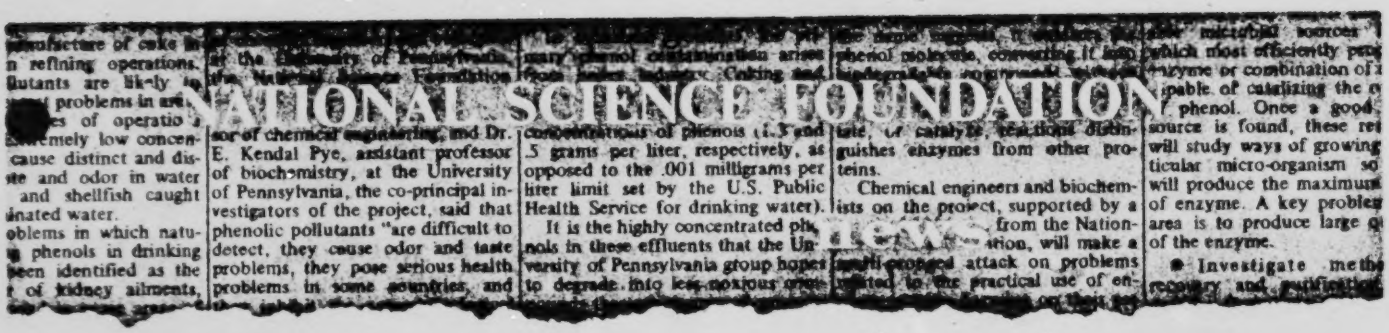
The grantee is no longer required to send the Final Technical Report to the cognizant NSF program officer; when the report is received in the Division of Grants and Contracts of NSF, a copy will automatically be forwarded to the program officer. Reprints of any articles or publications resulting from activities supported by the grant should continue to be sent, when available, to the appropriate NSF program officer. These should be clearly labeled with the grant number and other identifying information as appropriate. Pre-prints or reprints submitted to the Division of Grants and Contracts as part of the final technical report will be forwarded to the NSF program officer.

Although we recognize that these changes may, in some cases, require modifications to present institutional practices, we believe that consolidation of final grant reports into a single submission will result in a more orderly grant closeout procedure and improved utilization of the final reports submitted to NSF. I appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

R. C. Atkinson

Richard C. Atkinson
Acting Director

Attachment



Nathan Kassack
(202) 632-5722
Home: (301) 593-0240

FOR RELEASE:

June 11, 1976
NSF PR76-48

NSF AWARDS $2.9 MILLION TO COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES

FOR INSTRUCTIONAL SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

The National Science Foundation (NSF) today announced the award of 327 grants, totaling $2.9 million, to help colleges and universities in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico purchase scientific equipment needed to improve undergraduate instruction.

These Instructional Scientific Equipment grants to 225 universities, four-year colleges, and two-year colleges require provision of matching funds by the institution equal to at least 50 percent of the cost of equipment. As a result, approximately $6 million will be invested in much-needed instructional equipment.

The instructional equipment program is one of several NSF activities designed to assist colleges and universities in improving the quality of undergraduate science instruction. Successful proposals provided detailed plans for improving undergraduate science instruction, and throughly justified the need for scientific equipment to implement this improved instruction.

-more-

Examples of equipment to be purchased range from mini-computers for the use of biology and sociology students in studying simulated populations through stress equipment for engineering students' use in examining materials to seismic devices which will allow geology students to study sub-surface rock formations.

In the 14 years that the equipment program has operated, NSF has assisted more than 1,200 institutions with 8,265 grants totaling $76.5 million. With the required matching provisions, this has resulted in an investment of more than $150 million in needed instructional scientific equipment for undergraduates.

This year, 755 institutions submitted 1,649 proposals requesting over $18 million.

-END-

Attachment

For further information, contact the Instructional Scientific Equipment Program, Division of Science Education Resources Improvement, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550 (AC 202/282-7774).

National Science Foundation

Washington, D.C. 20550

Faculty Research Participation

College and university faculty members will be participating for ten weeks this summer in industrial research activities under grants recently awarded to industrial laboratories and research institutes by NSF's Faculty Research Participation program. The purpose of the program is to improve science teaching by offering science faculty the opportunity to increase the relevance of their course materials for students preparing to enter scientific careers in industry. The projects are open to faculty members of U.S. institutions of higher education who have had at least four years of full-time professorial teaching experience and who hold an advanced degree in a scientific discipline. A list of available projects, *Directory of Faculty Research Participation* (E 76-23), is available upon request from the Publications Order Form. Information and application forms can be obtained from the project managers listed in the Directory. Selection of participants is made by the industrial laboratories receiving the awards.

Organization of NSF's Computer Science Section

The Computer Science Section of the Division of Mathematical and Computer Sciences will be reorganized effective July 1, 1976 into the following programs: Theoretical Computer Science, Software Systems Science, Software Engineering, Intelligent Systems, Computer Systems Design, and Special Projects.

Proposals for research in any of these areas are welcome. The deadline for submission of proposals is November 1, 1976. For more information write Computer Science Section, Division of Mathematical and Computer Sciences, NSF, Wash., D.C. 20550; or call 632-7346.

Funds Available for Specialized Research Equipment

Limited funds are available for specialized research equipment for the Biological and Behavioral Sciences. The equipment should be for the use of a group. Guidelines for proposals may be requested by writing to Program Directors in these areas, NSF, 1800 G St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20550. Awards will normally be made in March and December of each year. Proposals should be submitted by August or December for consideration in this competition.

NSF Undergraduate Research Projects Available for College Students

Under grants recently awarded by NSF to 165 colleges and universities, college students can now apply for participation in research and independent studies this summer and during the school year. More than 1481 college undergraduates, usually between junior and senior year, will participate in NSF's Undergraduate Research Participation (URP) program on 201 research projects in all fields of science, with highest priority given to projects for energy-related general research.

Interested students should contact the appropriate project director named on the URP 1976 list; do NOT contact NSF. Many project directors select students from outside institutions in addition to undergraduates from their own institutions. Copies of the URP 1976 list may be obtained from the Student-Oriented Program, Division of Science Manpower Improvement, NSF, Wash., D.C. 20550.

Independent Student-Originated Studies Open to College Students

Under NSF's Student-Originated Studies (SOS) program, 586 college students have the opportunity to participate in student-initiated, student-planned, and student-directed projects aimed at exploring the Nation's social and environmental problems. The program, which has awarded grants to 69 colleges and universities in 30 states and Puerto Rico, provides support for groups of five to 12 students who demonstrate ability to assume responsibility for their own educational development. Although a faculty adviser is associated with each student research group, the project is conducted under the leadership of a student who serves as its director. A list of the colleges and universities offering SOS grants and names of student project directors may be obtained from the Student-Oriented Program, Division of Science Manpower Improvement, NSF, Wash., D.C. 20550.

Organization of the Division of Grants and Contracts

NSF's Division of Grants and Contracts has been newly organized, pursuant to the reorganization of the Administration Directorate. All functions of the former Grants and Contracts Office have been transferred to the new Division of Grants and Contracts. Mr. Gaylord Ellis is Division Director, and Mr. Leonard Redecke is Deputy Director.

In addition to a Policy Office (headed by Dr. Robert Newton and Mr. George Bush), a Management and Cost Analysis Office (headed by Mr. Redecke), and an Administrative and Support Branch (headed by Mr. Robert Michelitch), the Division is organized into three award branches. Each branch is responsible for the proposal generation, review, negotiation, award, administration, and close-out of all grants, contracts, and other arrangements for one or more NSF Program Directorates as indicated by the title of each Branch.

Following is an outline of each Branch and staff appointments:

1) Mathematical and Physical Sciences, and Engineering (MPE): Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS); and Science Education (SE) Branch (James Bostick, Chief; Robert Hardy, Deputy Chief). This Branch is also responsible for the grantee institutional liaison activity previously performed by the Grants Administration Section (geographic alignment remains unchanged).

Grant Section I, responsible for MPE, BBS, and SE grant activity for Areas 1, 3, and 4. (Head: Mrs. Charlotte Raymond 632-7400).

Area 1: Conn., Iowa, Kan., Me., Mass., Minn., Mo., N.H., R.I., and Vt. (Grant Manager: Joseph Carrabino, 632-5900).

Area 3: Ala., D.C., Foreign & U.S. Possessions, Ky., La., Md., Miss., N.C., Penna., S.C., Va., and W. Va. (Grant Manager: Richard Hastings, 632-7400).

Area 4: Ark., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ohio, and Tenn. (Grant Manager: Mary Frances O'Connell, 632-2858).

Grant Section II, responsible for MPE, BBS, and SE grant activity for Areas 2, 5, and 6. (Head: Elmer Havens 632-5938)

Area 2: Dela., N.J., N.Y., and Wisc. (Grant Manager: Terry Pacovsky, 632-2858).

Area 5: Ak., Ariz., Colo., Hawaii, Mich., Neb., Nev., N.M., N.D., Okla., Ore., S.D., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. (Grant Manager: Idele Kruithoff, 632-5938).

Area 6: Calif., Ida., Mont., Tex. (Grant Manager, Earl Anderson, 632-5940).

Contract Section, responsible for contract activity for MPE, BBS, and SE (Head: George Lynch, 632-5965).

2) Research Applications (RA) and Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs, (STIA) Branch (Chief: William B. Cole, Jr.)

Grant Section, responsible for grant activity for RA and STIA. (Head: Frank Naughten 632-5892).

Contract Section, responsible for contract activity for RA and STIA. (Head: Michael Kenefick, 632-5892).

3) Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences (AAEO) Branch (Chief: Stephen Franko).

Grant Section, responsible for grant activity for AAEO. (Frank Graves, 632-5872).

Contract Sections: I and II, responsible for contract activity for AAEO. (Respective Heads: William Bruning, 632-3892 and Aaron Asrael, 632-5884).

Program Deadlines

7/1/76. Ship Operations Support Proposals. For further information, request NSF 74-49 by calling Mr. Elder, 632-4102.

7/1/76. Oceanographic Equipment Proposals. For further information, request NSF 74-24 by calling Mr. Alexander 632-4102.

7/1/76. U.S.-Israel Binational Science Foundation Cooperative Research Proposals. For information, call Dr. Ronkin, 632-5796.

8/15/76. Oceanography Project Support Proposals (Physical Oceanography, Marine Chemistry, Submarine Geology and Geophysics, and Biological Oceanography). For further information, contact Dr. Wall, 632-4227.

9/1/76. Anthropology Proposals for funding Jan.-Mar., 1977. For guidelines, call Frances Dawson 632-4208.

9/1/76. Ecosystem Studies Program Proposals for possible funding on or after January 1, 1977. For further information, contact Dr. Callahan, 632-5854.

9/1/76. Ecology Program Proposals for the fall panel. For further information, contact Dr. Risser, 632-5854.

9/1/76. Systematic Biology Proposals for the fall panel. For further information, contact Dr. Heed, 632-5846.

9/10/76. Undergraduate Research Participation Program Proposals for Fiscal Year 1977 funding. Request proposal announcement E 77-21 by calling 282-7150.

U. S. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ERDA programs are carried out by cooperation and by contract with industrial and university communities and with other government agencies. Primary research and development facilities include national laboratories formerly operated by the Atomic Energy Commission and energy research centers formerly under the Department of the Interior. Solar and geothermal power development programs previously carried out by the National Science Foundation and the AEC are combined under ERDA. Alternative automotive power systems research programs of the Environmental Protection Agency and the AEC are also combined in the new agency.

Heading the agency is an Administrator appointed by the President and confirmed by the U. S. Senate. Directing the six major program areas are six Assistant Administrators, also appointed by the President with Senate confirmation.

Administrator, Dr. Robert C. Seamans .....(202) 376-4010

Deputy Administrator, Robert W. Fri 376-4024

Assistant Administrator for Conservation, Austin W. Heller 376-4939

Assistant Administrator for Environment and Safety,
James L. Liverman 376-4185

Assistant Administrator for Fossil Energy, Dr. Philip C. White 376-4652

Assistant Administrator for National Security, Alfred D. Starbird 376-4078

Assistant Administrator for Nuclear Energy 353-3465

Assistant Administrator for Solar, Geothermal and Advanced
Energy Systems, Dr. Robert L. Hirsch..... 376-4100

Office of Public Affairs Director, John W. King 376-4070

Division of University and Manpower Development Programs
Director, R. G. Romatowski 376-4678

Address:

U. S. Energy and Development Administration
Washington, D. C. 20545

TABLE I

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

FY 1977 BUDGET REQUEST

	1976		1977		Increase	
	Budget Authority	Budget Outlays	Budget Authority	Budget Outlays	Budget Authority	Budget Outlays
	($In Millions)					
I. Energy Research, Development and Demonstration						
Direct Energy Programs	$1,657	$1,427	$2,435	$2,009	$ 778	$ 582
Supporting Research	403	373	430	404	27	31
Subtotal	2,060	1,800	2,865	2,413	805	613
II. Basic Research and Space Technology						
High Energy Physics	180	178	220	197	40	19
Space Technology and Other	42	41	43	39	1	- 2
Subtotal	222	219	263	236	41	17
III. Uranium Enrichment Activities						
Uranium Enrichment Activities	955	873	1,316	1,204	361	331
Revenues	-613	-613	-630	-630	- 17	- 17
Subtotal	342	260	686	574	344	314
IV. National Security						
Weapons Activities	1,010	1,009	1,203	1,154	193	145
Weapons Materials Production	381	346	540	446	159	100
Naval Reactor Development	236	239	200	221	- 36	- 18
Subtotal	1,627	1,594	1,943	1,821	316	227
V. Program Support	227	172	291	222	64	50
GRAND TOTAL	$4,478	$4,045	$6,048	$5,266	$1,570	$1,221

TABLE II

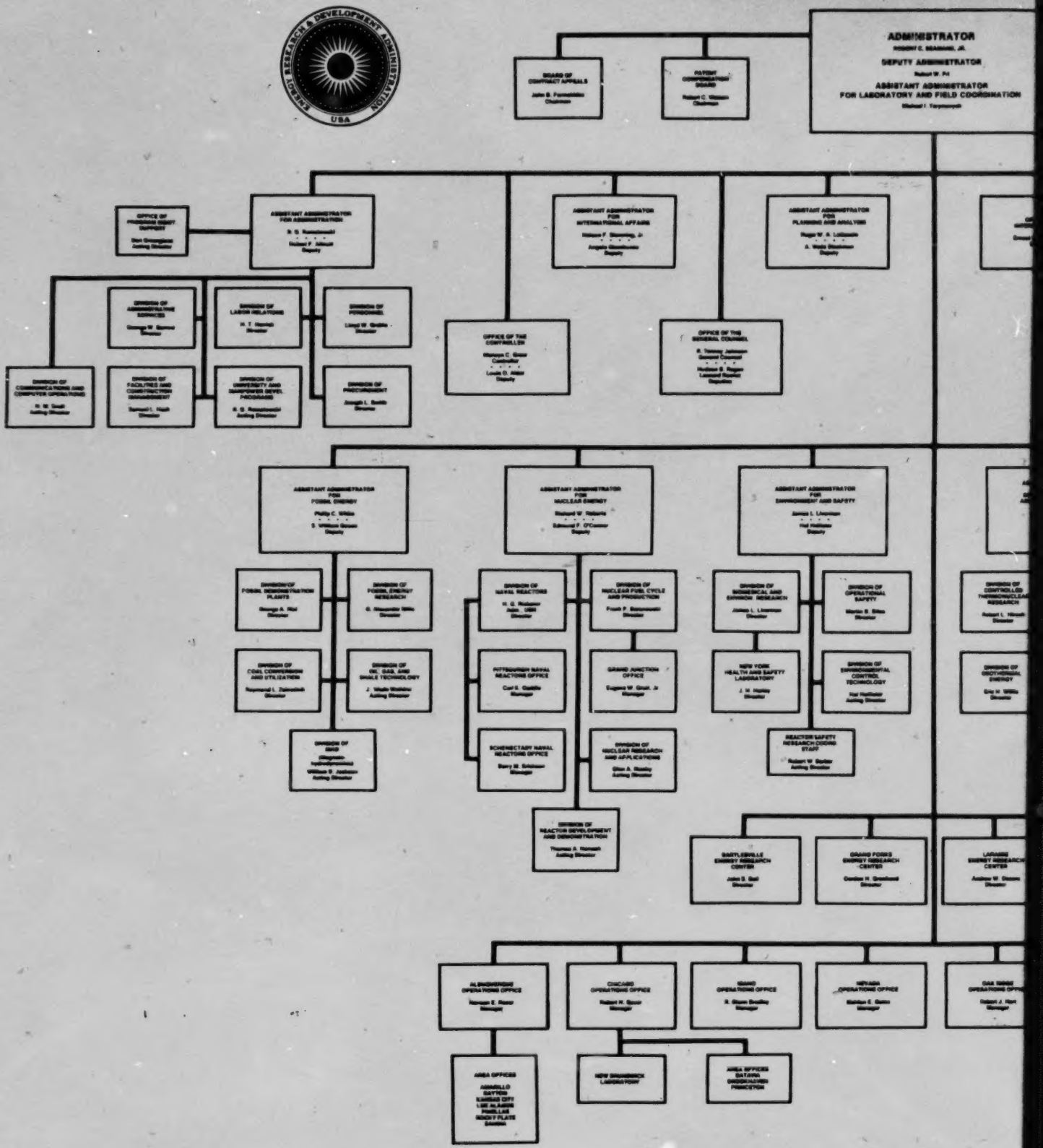
ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

FY 1977 BUDGET REQUEST

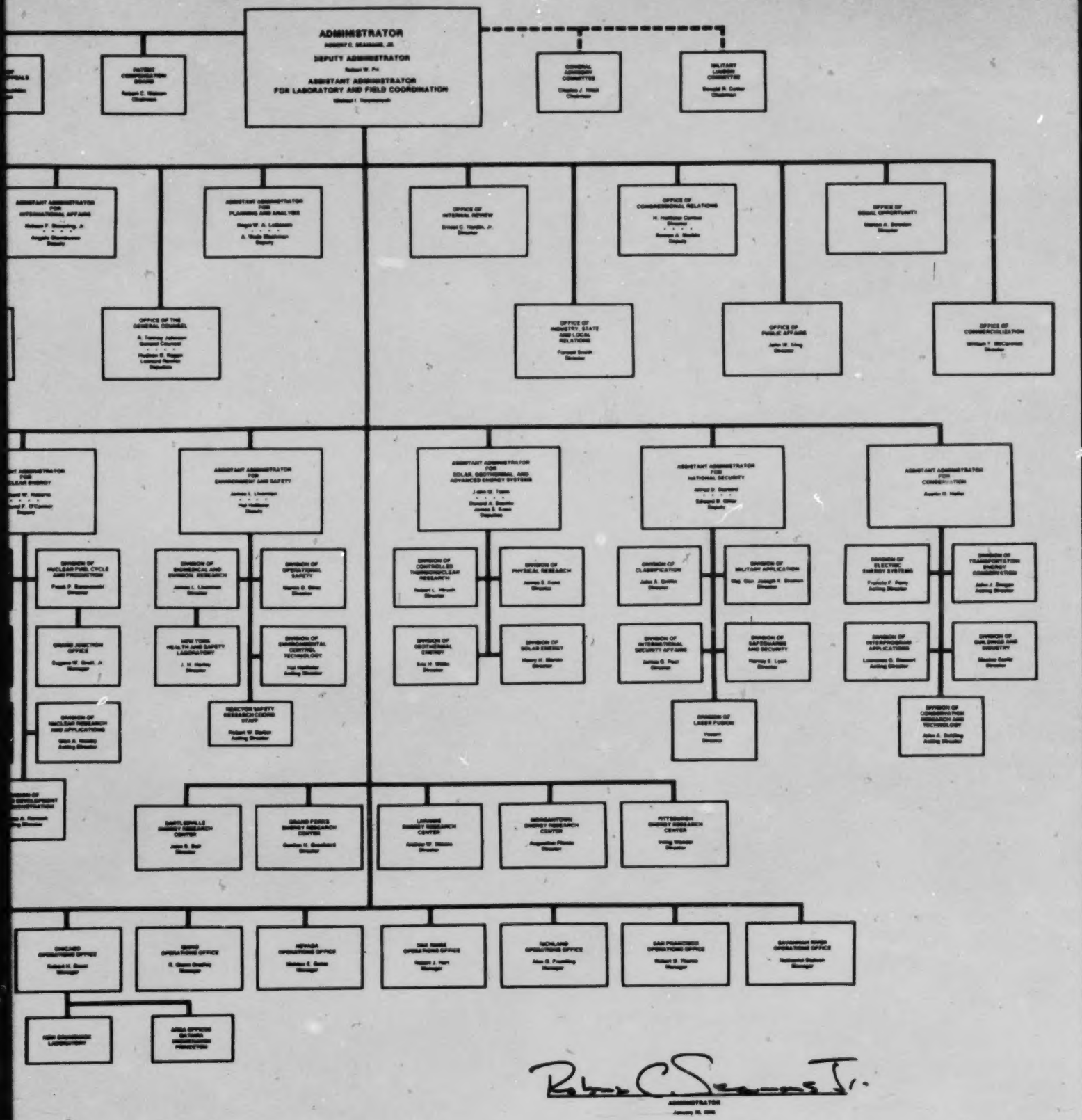
ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

	1976		1977		Increase	
	Budget Authority	Budget Outlays	Budget Authority	Budget Outlays	Budget Authority	Budget Outlays
	($ in millions)					
Direct Energy Programs						
Conservation	$ 75	$ 55	$ 120	$ 91	$ 45	$ 36
Fossil Energy	398	333	477	442	79	109
Solar Energy	115	86	160	116	45	30
Geothermal Energy	31	32	100 1/	50 1/	69	18
Fusion Power Development	250	224	392	304	142	80
Fission Reactor Development	602	522	823	709	221	187
Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Safeguards R&D	173	163	347	282	174	119
Environmental Control Technology	13	12	16	15	3	3
Subtotal	1,657	1,427	2,435	2,009	778	582
Supporting Research						
Environmental Research	193	185	203	199	10	14
Basic Energy Sciences	210	188	227	205	17	17
Subtotal	403	373	430	404	27	31
TOTAL ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM	$2,060	$1,800	$2,865	$2,413	$ 805	$ 613

1/ Includes $50 million in budget authority and $4.4 million in budget outlays for the Geothermal Loan Guarantee Program.


ENERGY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
USA
ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR LABORATORY AND FIELD COORDINATION
BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS
PATENT COMPENSATION BOARD
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR PLANNING AND ANALYSIS
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR RELATIONS
DIVISION OF PERSONNEL
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTER OPERATIONS
DIVISION OF FACILITIES AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY AND NONPROFIT DEVEL. PROGRAMS
DIVISION OF PROCUREMENT
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR FOSSIL ENERGY
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY
DIVISION OF FOSSIL FUEL CONVERSION PLANTS
DIVISION OF FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH
DIVISION OF COAL CONVERSION AND UTILIZATION
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND SHALE TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF GAS
DIVISION OF NAVAL REACTORS
DIVISION OF NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE AND PRODUCTION
PITTSBURGH NAVAL REACTORS OFFICE
GRAND JUNCTION OFFICE
SCHENECTADY NAVAL REACTORS OFFICE
DIVISION OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS
DIVISION OF REACTOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION
DIVISION OF BIOMEDICAL AND ENVIRON. RESEARCH
DIVISION OF OPERATIONAL SAFETY
NEW YORK HEALTH AND SAFETY LABORATORY
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
REACTOR SAFETY RESEARCH CODING STAFF
BARTLESVILLE ENERGY RESEARCH CENTER
GRAND FORKS ENERGY RESEARCH CENTER
ALBUQUERQUE OPERATIONS OFFICE
CHICAGO OPERATIONS OFFICE
IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE
NEVADA OPERATIONS OFFICE
AREA OFFICES
AMARILLO
DAYTON
KANSAS CITY
LOS ALAMOS
PINELLAS
ROCKY FLATS
SAVANNAH
NEW BRUNSWICK LABORATORY
AREA OFFICES
SATARIA
GREENHAVEN
PRINCETON

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION



Robert C. Seamans Jr.
ADMINISTRATOR

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Introduction

Much as the National Science Foundation fosters the national interest in science and technology, the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities encourages scholarly and artistic endeavors that are inherently valuable and that provide insight into human problems and priorities.

The goals of the Foundation are carried forward by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts, established in 1965 by Public Law 89-209.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency which was created in 1965 out of Congressional concern that the United States' position of world leadership be based on achievement "in the realm of ideas and of the spirit" as well as on "superior power, wealth, and technology." Its establishment came in response to an increased awareness on the parts of educators, legislators, and the general public that the humanities required sustained and widespread federal support.

At the time of its founding, the National Endowment for the Humanities was joined with the National Endowment for the Arts under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. The two endowments are essentially autonomous and have separate budgets, although there is a shared staff for administrative functions. Each is directed by a chairman, who is assisted by a nationaladvisory council composed of twenty-six distinguished private citizens appointed by the President. The chairman of the endowment also serves as chairman of this National Council on the Humanities.

According to the Act which established the endowment, the humanities include, but are not limited to, the following fields: history, philosophy, languages, linguistics, literature, archeology, jurisprudence, history and criticism of the arts, ethics, comparative religion, and those aspects of the social sciences employing historical or philosophical approaches. This last category includes cultural anthropology, sociology, political theory, international relations, and other subjects concerned with value and non-quantitative matters.

The endowment's principal function is to encourage understanding and use of humanistic knowledge at all levels and to relate the study of the humanities to public awareness and to national concerns. It serves its various constituencies by supporting the work of individual humanists and of non-profit institutions and organizations engaged in projects involving the humanities. Those institutions include: universities; four-year colleges; junior and community colleges; elementary and secondary schools; educational, cultural, and community groups; museums and historical societies; libraries; public agencies; and radio and television stations. The endowment welcomes applications for support from all such institutions and groups, from individual United States citizens or nationals, and from foreign nationals who have been living in the United States or its territories for at least three years at the time of application. Applications are not usually accepted from others, although support may be afforded to any individual or organization whose work, in the judgment of the National Council (or the chairman acting in their behalf), promises significantly to advance knowledge and understanding of the humanities in the United States.

How Grants Are Awarded

Unlike some federal agencies, the National Endowment for the Humanities does not provide funds of a "formula" or "program" nature to sustain ongoing institutional or individual activities. Its grants are awarded competitively and on individual merit, following a careful review process. All applications are reviewed individually by professionals outside of the federal government and judged in competition with one another within each program by non-federal panels. Four times each year, the National Council meets to review all applications, with reviewers' and panelists' comments, before making final recommendations to the chairman. During council meetings all applications and review summaries are considered within council committees and finally brought before the full council for its recommendations. The chairman makes the ultimate decision on each proposal and notifies the applicant of that decision.

A recommendation to fund may be of several types. An outright award, either in the full amount requested or in a reduced amount, is a commitment of program funds. A gifts-and-matching award utilizes the endowment's congressional authorization to provide Treasury funds to match private gifts in support of a project. And a combination of outright and gifts-and-matching funds is frequently recommended.

NEH encourages the submission of proposals for projects in the humanities that don't fall neatly within the scope of its described programs. Especially welcome are proposals that assess the status of the humanities in the nation, develop new applications of humanistic knowledge, or encourage more public interest in the humanities.

Inquiries about such projects should be directed to: Director of Planning, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Proposals for projects requiring substantial involvement of both scientists and humanists may be submitted concurrently to NSF and NEH, with a view to joint funding in appropriate instances.

Inquiries about such projects should be sent to: Program of Science, Technology, and Human Values, Office of Planning, NEH.

Prospective applicants are urged to submit preliminary descriptions of their projects to the appropriate division of the endowment, at least a month prior to application deadline.

Activities and programs of particular interest to colleges and universities are described on the pages that follow.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Washington, D. C. 20506

President Ford requested an appropriation of $87 million — $79.5 million in direct funds and an additional $7.5 million in matching monies — for the National Endowment for the Humanities in fiscal year 1977. The same amount has also been requested for the Humanities Endowment's sister agency, the National Endowment for the Arts, for the fiscal year to begin October 1, 1976.

A part of the President's overall $394.2 billion Federal Budget, the NEH request calls for a $7.5 million increase over the present fiscal 1976 appropriations of $72 million in direct funds in addition to $7.5 million in matching funds.

Among the many major projects funded by the Humanities Endowment which are currently underway are THE ADAMS CHRONICALS, the "American Issues Forum," and the Bicentennial State Histories series.

The FY 1977 budget proposals call for increases in selected programs designed to further humanistic scholarship, to help improve teaching in the humanities from elementary through graduate and professional education, and to increase public understanding and use of humanistic knowledge.

In pursuit of these three broad purposes all areas of humanistic study will be aided, including American studies (building on the heightened interest occasioned by the Bicentennial among many Americans in national and regional history and the development of our institutions); foreign languages and area studies (including those concerned with Asia, African, and Latin American countries as well as European, Soviet, and earlier societies), and studies placing contemporary problems in an historical, philosophical, or intercultural perspective.

Funds will be available for (1) experimenting with more efficient and effective ways of producing and disseminating knowledge and reaching new audiences, (2) expanding successful programs and implementing them in additional localities, (3) strengthening facilities and systems serving many institutions, and (4) encouraging increased private support for humanities activities.

The National Endowment for the Humanities makes grants to individuals, institutions, and non-profit groups and organizations through its four divisions — Education Programs, Research Grants, Fellowships, and Public Programs — and its Office of Planning and Analysis.

The specific programs the Endowment plans to conduct and the estimated funding for them are summarized below.

1. PUBLIC PROGRAMS

State-based humanities programs ($17,500,000). The request foresees fully operating programs in all 55 states and territories, with each State-based Committee re-

granting an average total of $340,000 for projects developed locally (by community organizations, colleges, libraries, historical societies, public television, business, labor and farm groups, and civic organizations) and involving millions of adults with historians, philosophers and other humanities scholars examining public issues affecting their states during the seventies.

Film-TV programs ($6,500,000). Production and acquisition of individual programs and series will be supported for eventual radio or television broadcasting and distribution, including series on American history and literature, the background and philosophical questions relating to important societal problems, and special programming for the Spanish-speaking and handicapped persons.

Museums and historical society programs ($6,200,000). The requests will support special exhibitions — to be viewed by up to six million persons — drawn from major metropolitan and community museums' own collections, as well as five large-scale interpretive exhibitions, including traveling exhibitions illustrating the development of American culture and society, and major exhibitions from abroad. Training will also again be offered for several hundred museum and historical society professionals and volunteers.

Program development ($4,000,000). Grants will be available for urban areas to mount discussion programs, concerning local community issues, for public libraries to design humanities programs directed at community residents, and for civic and cultural organizations to undertake experimental and innovative activities aimed at increasing public appreciation and use of humanistic knowledge.

2. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Higher education institutional and project grants ($12,200,000). Over 100 colleges and universities will be aided in order to update, revitalize and reform the teaching of the humanities in two-year colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. Support will also be available to integrate the humanities into the professional education provided to future doctors, scientists, lawyers, and business people.

Consultant grants ($400,000). This program, established in 1975, will be expanded to meet the rapidly growing number of requests from colleges and universities, particularly developing institutions, for expert advice on how to plan and build effective humanities programs. Approximately 135 institutions will receive consultant aid.

Humanities institutes ($500,000). Grants will be available to help colleges implement the interdisciplinary curriculum developed at the National Humanities Institutes established in 1975-76.

Elementary and secondary education ($2,400,000). Increased support will also be maintained for the development of curriculum materials for high schools, especially in American history and culture, and for teacher training and other activities that will improve the teaching of the humanities.

Cultural institutions education program ($900,000). This program, launched last year to develop libraries and other cultural institutions as centers for non-tradi-

tional study in the humanities which serve a variety of citizens, will support additional experimental efforts ("NEH Learning Libraries" and "NEH Learning Museums") around the country.

3. FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

Independent fellowships and summer stipends ($3,400,000). The request will provide stipends to approximately 175 scholars for up to one year, and to a further 200 scholars for a summer, for independent research which gives promise of making significant original contributions to humanistic knowledge.

College teacher fellowships ($2,600,000). The funds requested will enable about 135 teachers from two-year and four-year colleges to pursue programs of research and guided study at major research universities during a full academic year.

Summer seminars ($3,050,000). Up to 72 seminar programs covering all fields of the humanities will enable 864 college teachers from smaller institutions to undertake an organized program of study in their disciplines with distinguished university scholars.

Resident fellowships at advanced study centers ($400,000). Funds will enable one-year residential opportunities for 30 humanities scholars to engage in research and dialogue with colleagues from other disciplines at major centers for advanced study.

Fellowships for the professions ($1,650,000). The Endowment's programs that provide opportunities for study in the humanities to nearly 300 persons in the non-academic professions — journalism, law, medicine and other fields which have an important influence on society — will support both academic-year, summer, and short-term programs for practicing professionals.

4. RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAMS

General research grants ($3,100,000). Continued support is planned for American scholars seeking to advance knowledge in all fields of the humanities, to develop new research methodology and technology, to illuminate foreign cultures and societies, and to apply humanistic knowledge to problems of contemporary concern. A continuing special priority area will be U. S. regional, State, and local history, for which $600,000 will be available to aid archival organization, research, and writing.

Research materials ($4,400,000). The program supporting the development of essential reference works will continue to aid bibliographies, catalogues, encyclopedias, dictionaries, authoritative editions (of the papers and works of American and world statesmen, writers, and philosophers), and other "tools" which undergird basic humanities research in this country.

Research centers ($3,000,000). Endowment aid to major research libraries and other centers with nationally important collections will be increased to help particularly those facilities which have been hard hit by rising costs and which may be forced to curtail essential services or reduce needed maintenance of their collections. Projects designed to facilitate resource sharing, automated systems, and group research will be particularly encouraged.

5. PLANNING AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Youth programs ($750,000). The "Youthgrants" program supporting student and youth-initiated work in the humanities will be continued with particular emphasis on local history projects carried out by young people across the nation; funds will also be available to support experimental programs designed to test ways of involving high-school age persons in substantive humanistic work conducted by experienced professionals.

Planning and development projects ($2,700,000). A variety of experimental projects will continue to be supported (1) to develop effective non-traditional approaches to the study and dissemination of the humanities, including formal education via television, newspapers, and other media; (2) to focus scholarly attention on selected issues in American society, especially the humanistic implications of scientific and technological advances; and (3) to develop programs designed to increase participation in humanistic study by those groups in the population not usually reached by the humanities.

Evaluation and analytical studies ($1,000,000). Increased funding will be available to aid in developing methodology for evaluating the cost-effectiveness of humanities programs and in determining the changing status and priority needs of the humanities in the United States.

Consulting Service

Program description: Intended to help colleges and universities plan and assess their humanities programs. Members of NEH's National Board of Consultants will be available to assist institutions in planning new humanities curricula.

Type of assistance: Grants to institutions.

Application procedure: Submit proposals to or request information from the source listed below.

Financial information: Grants will average $2,500.

Contact: Assistant to the Director, Division of Educational Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D. C. 20506, (202) 382-5891.

Research Grants

Program description: Programs under Research Grants are aimed at building up the materials and resources necessary for conducting humanistic research in this nation. Research projects are usually long-range, collaborative efforts. Persons seeking support for short-term (one year or less) research or study projects should apply to the Division of Fellowships. The Research Grants Division provides support through six programs:

- Research Tools — to help the disciplines develop the basic tools necessary for humanistic research.
- Research Centers — to provide temporary support for establishment of research collections, each center on a particular aspect of the humanities.
- International Conferences for the Bicentennial — continuing support for proposals already approved.
- State and Local History — to support the advancement of scholarship (research, writing, and archival projects) in state and local history.
- Editing — to make more readily available historical and literary works; research-editor should include plans for publication.
- General Research — encourages the development of collaborative, interdisciplinary research projects in all humanistic disciplines.

Application procedure: Request brochure on Research Programs from NEH, along with guidelines and pplication form. Persons with institutional affiliations must apply through institutions.

Financial information: There are no standard ranges for research grants. Applicants whose projects will cost up to $2,500 are advised to apply to the American Council of Learned Societies. Some cost-sharing. Research Centers support ranging from $10,000 to $100,000 per year will assist 30 or more projects. Grants for research tools averaging from $50,000 to $75,000 may support over 50 projects; grants averaging $50,000 to $60,000 will be awarded to 40 or more editing projects. General Research grants ranging from $35,000 upwards to 100 or so projects lasting more than a year; for regional, state and local history, support from $10,000 upwards will cover 15-20 awards.

Contact: Division of Research Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D. C. 20506. Simone Reagor, director, or J. Leeds Barroll, deputy director, (202) 382-1072.

Fellowships

Program description: Fellowship and stipend awards support individual humanists in their work as scholars, teachers, and interpreters of the humanities. Applicants for fellowships must have completed their professional training; active degree candidates are not eligible. The division's programs include:

- Fellowships for Independent Study and Research — available for periods of six or twelve months with maximum stipends of $10,000 and $20,000 respectively.
- Fellowships in Residence for College Teachers — intended for teachers in smaller institutions.
- Summer Stipends — $2,000 for two months of full-time study or research.
- Summer Seminars for College Teachers — to provide teachers at small institutions the opportunity to advance their knowledge with distinguished scholars; grants of $2,000 plus expense allowance.
- Fellowships and Stipends for the Professions — to allow those outside teaching to study the historical, cultural, social, and philosophical dimensions of their professional interests. $1,650,000 requested for 1977.
- Fellowship Support to Centers for Advanced Study.

Application procedure: Application forms may be available from college presidents and deans, or from the Division of Fellowships, NEH.

Financial information: Support level for Centers for Advanced Study about $50,000 for a small number of centers. See program description for additional financial information.

Contact: Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D. C. 20506. James Blessing, director, or Guinevere Griest, deputy director, (202) 382-1491.

Education Programs

Program description: Capitalizing on individual humanistic scholarship, this effort focuses on strengthening humanities education within an institution, exploring relationships among disciplines, and encouraging worthy humanistic pursuits that will enhance the life of the institution. The main programs:

Education Projects Grants. These grants promote imaginative approaches to humanities education by supporting well-defined demonstration projects that can be completed within a specified period of time. Most projects are planned and implemented by small groups, last one or two years, and are concerned with the improvement of courses or programs, the training of faculty in new approaches to their disciplines, and the educational uses of libraries and other cultural institutions. The division gives priority to projects that are unique — and are likely, therefore, to be illustrative or to provide a benefit for higher education as a whole — or that are exemplary — and are likely, therefore, in their substance or method, to provide models which other institutions may choose to adopt or adapt for themselves.

Although this program will consider a wide variety of proposals, it is especially interested in:

- Programs involving combinations of disciplines;
- collaborative efforts among institutions of higher education, between schools and universities, and between two-year colleges and universities;
- projects that foster humanistic concerns in professional training;
- curriculum development projects that offer promise of broad applicability; and
- projects in areas that appear to be neglected, but in which there seems to be wide interest, such as comparative studies in history, literature, classics, philosophy and law, studies of different groups in American society, undergraduate introductory programs, and the use of various media in educational programs.

Elementary and secondary schools are also eligible for support through this program. Many good projects are designed to improve instruction through the development of better curriculum materials, drawing on recent humanistic scholarship or the resources of local cultural institutions such as museums and libraries.

Project grants average $45,000.

Institutional Grants.

- Planning — up to $30,000 for a 12-18 month period.
- Program — up to $180,000 for three-year period.
- Development — from $100,000 to $200,000 for up to five years.

(Continued)

Humanities Institutes Grants. These grants support centers of interdisciplinary study at selected universities. $500,000 requested.

Cultural Institutions Program. This new program assists such institutions as libraries and museums in organizing sequential educational programs for diverse audiences. $900,000 requested.

Application procedure: Address inquiries to Director of Education Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D. C. 20506. .

Contact: Harold Cannon, acting director, Division of Education Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D. C. 20506, (202) 382-5891.

Public Programs

Program description: Support for new and better efforts in designing projects to make the humanities available to the public. Public programs include:

1. Media Grants — to encourage high quality film, radio, and television production for national broadcast; 35 awards may range from $5,000 to $1 million.

2. Museums and Historical Societies Program — to encourage development of an interpretive historical overview using collections and objects of art; the use of cultural and historical objects, drawing on the past for perspective and insight; and appeal to the general public. More than 100 grants will be made, from $5,000 to $200,000. Covered under this program are:

   - Interpretive Exhibitions — to provide an informal learning experience in the humanities for the visiting public through effective, imaginative, and fresh utilization of collections.

   - Community Education — covering seminars, projects, and other special events that have local significance, appeal, and planning participation.

   - Personnel Development — including graduate fellowships, internships in museums and historical societies, and seminars, workshops, and other in-service training programs.

3. State-Based Program — the effort, through state committees, to create greater public access to the humanities; grants vary from $175,000 to $650,000.

4. Program Development — welcomes special projects designed to encourage and develop imaginative approaches to public humanities programs. Awards range from $6,500 to $650,000 to institutions.

Application procedure: for Media Grants, send proposals or inquiries to Media Program, Division of Public Programs;

for Museums and Historical Societies Programs, interested persons or institutions should address Museums and Historical Societies Program, Division of Public Programs;

for Program Development, preliminary inquiries should be addressed to Program Development, Division of Public Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Contact: John Barcroft, director, or Alex Lacy, deputy director, Division of Public Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D. C. 20506, (202) 382-1111.

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Staff Directory

The following is a brief listing of those staff members who may be contacted for further information concerning the various programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Ronald Berman, Chairman

Robert Kingston, Deputy Chairman

Public Information Office

Darrell deChaby, Public Information Officer.....(202) 382-5721

Division of Research Grants

Simone Reagor, Director.....(202) 382-1072
J. Leeds Barroll, Deputy Director.....(202) 382-1072

Division of Fellowships

James Blessing, Director.....(202) 382-1491
Guinevere Griest, Deputy Director.....(202) 382-1491

Division of Education Programs

Harold Cannon, Acting Director.....(202) 382-5891

Division of Public Programs

John Barcroft, Director.....(202) 382-1111
Alex Lacy, Deputy Director.....(202) 382-1111
Steven Rabin, Assistant Director, Media Program.....(202) 382-5537
Nancy Englander, Assistant Director,
Museums and Historical Organizations Program.....(202) 382-5714
David Wigdor, Assistant Director, Program Development...(202) 382-8333
Geoffrey Marshall, Assistant Director,
State-Based Programs.....(202) 382-3986

Office of Planning

Armen Tashdinian, Director.....(202) 382-5682
Richard Hedrich, Coordinator, Program of Science,
Technology, and Human Values.....(202) 382-5996
Marion Blakey, Coordinator, Youthgrants.....(202) 382-8301

Endowment offices are located at:

806 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20506

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Introduction

The National Endowment for the Arts is an independent agency of the Federal Government which makes grants to organizations and individuals concerned with the arts throughout the United States. The major goals of the Arts Endowment are to make the arts more widely available to millions of Americans, to preserve our rich cultural heritage for present and future generations, to strengthen cultural organizations, and to encourage the creative development of our nation's finest talent.

These aims are accomplished by awarding grants to individuals of exceptional talent and to nonprofit tax-exempt organizations representing the highest quality in the fields of architecture and environmental arts, crafts, dance, education, expansion arts, folk arts, literature, museums, music, public media, theatre, visual arts, among others. A separate program provides matching bloc grants to official state arts agencies, which also receive grants from other Endowment program areas. Grants to organizations, with some exceptions, must be matched at least dollar for dollar. Grants to individuals generally carry no matching requirement.

The National Council on the Arts is a Presidentially appointed body composed of the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts and 26 distinguished private citizens "who are widely recognized for their broad knowledge of, or expertise in, or for their profound interest in, the arts." By statute the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts is also Chairman of the National Council on the Arts. The Council advises the Endowment on policies, procedures, and programs in addition to making recommendations on applications.

The National Foundation also includes in its structure the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, composed of the heads of federal agencies concerned with the arts and humanities.

The Congress appropriates money to the endowment in the following categories:

Program Funds – This money is available to the endowment to award grants to artists and organizations (including state and regional arts agencies) across the country. Funds are generally awarded for programs outlined in this booklet.

The Treasury Fund – Funds appropriated to the endowment for the "Treasury Fund" become available only when private donations are received by the endowment, at which time this special fund matches the donor's dollar with a federal dollar. The doubled amounts are then granted by the endowment in much the same way Program Funds are granted. These funds are to encourage new and increased non-federal support for the arts.

Note that Treasury Fund grants are subject to the same review procedures and used for the same purposes as all other grants.

Prospective applicants should write to the appropriate Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506 for additional information and application forms. Letters of inquiry should clearly specify the program and, if relevant, the category of assistance for which information or application forms are requested.

Applicants are advised to apply well in advance of the time they wish to begin their projects.

Completed application forms should be sent to the *Grants Office, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.*

Once an application is received by Endowment staff, it is reviewed and then generally referred to an Advisory Panel of experts. The recommendations of staff and panels are presented to the National Council on the Arts for review and final recommendation. Action is then taken by the Chairman, and the Endowment notifies applicants of approval or rejection. This process generally takes six to nine months.

Because of the great number of applications received, the National Council on the Arts has requested that some smaller grants be processed under its delegation of authority to the Chairman. "Chairman's Grants" are within Council-approved program areas and reviewed by the Endowment's staff, outside consultants (usually the Advisory Panel of the particular program), and, as law requires, subsequently by the Council. Applicants may not apply for a "Chairman's Grant."

The Administration 1976 budget request for the Arts Endowment is $82 million, equal to that for the Humanities.

Architecture + Environmental Arts Program: Public Education and Awareness

Program description: Concern is for the quality of man-made environment. A major objective is appreciation and involvement of the public in the design process.

Type of assistance: Grants to individuals; matching grants to organizations and institutions.

Application procedure: Request guidelines, etc., from address below — individuals, form NEA-2 (Rev.); organizations, NEA-3 (Rev.).

Financial information: Individual grants, up to $10,000; organizations, to $20,000.

Contact: Architecture + Environmental Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Architecture + Environmental Arts Program: Academic and Professional Research Grants

Program description: Assistance for research projects that will improve the processes concerned with the designed elements of the environment.

Type of assistance: Grants to organizations, professional schools, and individuals.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and application forms NEA-3 (Rev.) from the program office.

Financial information: Matching grants up to $20,000 for organizations; no match required for individual grants up to $10,000.

Contact: Architecture + Environmental Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

Education Program: Arts Administration

Program description: Fellowships for graduate training in arts administration.

Type of assistance: Matching grants to universities for fellowships.

Application procedure: Write to address below.

Contact: Education Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

Literature Program: Poets in Developing Colleges

Program description: To encourage "artist in residence" status for professional writers in English departments of developing colleges.

Type of assistance: Matching grants to colleges and state arts agencies.

Application procedure: Letter of inquiry.

Contact: Literature Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Literature Program: Assistance to Small Presses

Program description: Assistance in the publication of volumes of poetry or short fiction chapbooks by small presses.

Type of assistance: Matching grants.

Application procedure: Request information from Literature Program.

Financial information: Matching grants from $500 to $10,000.

Contact: Literature Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

Museum Program: Visiting Specialists

Program description: Consultation services for a specific museum project.

Type of assistance: Matching grants to individuals.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and application forms NEA-3 (Rev.).

Financial information: Grants up to $15,000.

Contact: Museum Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

Museum Program: Fellowships for Museum Professionals

Program description: Support of leaves of absence for specific projects.

Type of assistance: Fellowships.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and application forms NEA-2 (Rev.). Deadlines: Oct. 1, 1976; Oct. 3, 1977.

Financial information: Non-matching grants vary according to project, up to $20,000.

Contact: Museum Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

Museum Program: Utilization of Museum Collections

Program description: To assist museums in using their collections in imaginative ways for the benefit of the community.

Type of assistance: Matching grants.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and forms NEA-3 (Rev.). Deadline: April 4, 1977.

Financial information: Matching grants up to $75,000.

Contact: Museum Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

Museum Program: Aid to Special Exhibitions

Program description: Support of mounting or borrowing temporary exhibitions.

Type of assistance: Matching grants.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and forms NEA-3 (Rev.). Deadline: January 3, 1977.

Financial information: Matching grants up to $75,000 for an organizing institution, to $20,000 for a borrowing institution.

Contact: Museum Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

Museum Program: Catalogue

Program description: To assist in cataloguing collections and in publications of catalogues.

Type of assistance: Matching grants.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and forms NEA-3 (Rev.). Deadline: April 4, 1977.

Financial information: Matching grants up to $30,000.

Contact: Museum Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Museum Program: Museum Training

Program description: To promote the preparation of well-trained museum professionals, priority for minority group representation.

Type of assistance: Matching grants for internships, training programs, graduate-level programs.

Application procedure: Museums and universities should request guidelines and forms NEA-3 (Rev.). Deadlines: July 2, 1976; July 1, 1977.

Financial information: Matching grants up to $60,000.

Contact: Museum Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Museum Program

Program description: Includes:

Cooperative Programs, grants up to $50,000.

Museum Education, up to $30,000.

Museum Purchase Plan, matching grants for purchase of works by American artists (up to $20,000).

Catalogues, up to $30,000.

Conservation.

Aid to Special Exhibitions, up to $75,000.

Fellowships for Museum Professionals, up to $20,000.

Renovation.

Visiting Specialists, up to $15,000.

Museum Training, up to $60,000.

Type of assistance: Matching grants.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and forms.

Contact: Museum Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Music Program: Fellowship Grants for Composers and Librettists

Program description: To encourage new compositions or completion of works in progress, and to advance the professional development of composers and librettists.

Type of assistance: Fellowship grants.

Application procedure: Request forms NEA-2 (Rev.) for this program. Deadline: November 1, 1976.

Financial information: Grants up to $10,000.

Contact: Music Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Public Media Program: Media Studies

Program description: Support of efforts to develop information for film and video study and of workshops and seminars linking teachers and professionals.

Type of assistance: Matching grants to college and university film media departments.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and forms NEA-3 (Rev.).

Financial information: Matching grants up to $15,000.

Contact: Public Media Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Visual Arts Program: Artists, Critics, Photographers, and Craftsmen in Residence Program

Program description: To encourage short-term campus visits by these professionals.

Type of assistance: Matching grants.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and forms NEA-3 (Rev.).

Financial information: Matching grants up to $1,500.

Contact: Visual Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

Visual Arts Program: Photography; Exhibition Aid

Program description: To bring photography exhibitions of importance to public notice; photo catalogues are included.

Type of assistance: Matching grants.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and application forms.

Financial information: Matching grants up to $5,000; for major exhibitions, to $10,000.

Contact: Visual Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Visual Arts Program: Works of Art in Public Places

Program description: To promote public access to the best of contemporary art.

Type of assistance: Matching grants to cities, towns, universities, state art agencies, etc.

Application procedure: Request guidelines and application forms.

Financial information: Matching grants of from $10,000 to $25,000 for murals and from $20,000 to $50,000 for sculpture, commissioned works for a specific site.

Contact: Visual Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C. 20506.

NOTE: The Visual Arts Program provides assistance to individuals and groups for a variety of undertakings. *See calendar on page NEA-20.*

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)

APPLICATION DEADLINE AND GRANT CALENDAR

Grant Category	Deadlines	Announcement of Rejection or Grant Award	Do Not Plan to Start Before this Date
Crafts Exhibition Aid	October 1, 1976	April 1977	June 1977
Crafts Workshops	October 1, 1976	April 1977	June 1977
Craftsmen's Apprenticeships	October 1, 1976	June 1977	July 1977
Art Critic's Fellowships	May 10, 1976	December 1976	February 1977
Artists' Fellowships	October 15, 1976	August 1977	September 1977
Craftsmen's Fellowships	December 20, 1976	July 1977	August 1977
Photographers' Fellowships	May 10, 1976	December 1976	February 1977
Printmakers' Fellowships	July 1, 1976	March 1977	May 1977
Photography Exhibition Aid	January 15, 1977	June 1977	July 1977
Photography Publications	January 15, 1977	June 1977	July 1977
Photography Surveys	January 15, 1977	June 1977	July 1977
Works of Art in Public Places, Category I and Category II	September 1, 1976	April 1977	June 1977
Workshops/Alternative Spaces	October 1, 1976	April 1977	June 1977
Services to the Field	December 1, 1976	June 1977	July 1977
Visual Arts in the Performing Arts	January 1, 1977	June 1977	July 1977
Artists Critics, Photographers and Craftsmen in Residence.	Applications are accepted and reviewed throughout the year.		

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
WASHINGTON D.C. 20506
A Federal agency advised by the National Council on the Arts
MAY 1976

STATE ARTS AGENCIES AND REGIONAL COORDINATORS/ REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA STATE COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

M.J. Zakrzewski, Exec. Director
449 South McDonough Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
(205) 832-6758

Mr. Aubrey D. Green
Acting Chairman

ALASKA STATE COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

Roy H. Helms, Exec. Director
360 K Street, Suite 240
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 279-3824 or 272-5342

Mrs. Jean Mackin
Chairman

AMERICAN SAMOA ARTS COUNCIL

Palauni M. Tuiasosopo, Chairman
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

ARIZONA COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Mrs. Louise Tester, Exec. Director
6330 North Seventh Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85014
(602) 271-5884

Lewis Ruskin
Chairman

THE OFFICE OF ARKANSAS STATE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Dr. R. Sandra Perry, Exec. Director
Old State Capitol
300 West Markham
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 371-2539 or 2530

Mrs. J. M. Llewellyn
Chairman

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CALIFORNIA ARTS COUNCIL

Eloise Smith
Executive Director
808 "O" Street
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-1530

Gary Snyder
Chairman

THE COLORADO COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Robert N. Sheets, Exec. Director
1550 Lincoln Street, Room 205
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Smithsonian Science Information Exchange

Program description: A private corporation, the Exchange serves as a clearinghouse for information on scientific research in progress or recently terminated. There is a charge for the cost of retrieving and providing information from the file.

Type of assistance: Informati[illegible]

Application procedure: To enter research projects in the register, researchers complete the one-page "Notice of Research Project." To retrieve information, the requester contacts the Exchange, outlines his requirements, or completes an order form specifying needs.

Financial information: Fee for service charges. Exchange obligations for salaries and expenses total about $1.8 million.

Contact: President, Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., Room 300, Madison National Bank Building, 1730 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, (202) 381-5511.

Traveling Exhibition Service

Program description: A broad range of exhibitions available to museums, art galleries, and educational institutions, for educational purposes only.

Type of assistance: Use of facilities and equipment; specialized service.

Application procedure: Written request. (Signed contract required before exhibit booking.)

Contact: Director, Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560, (202) 381-6631.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

International Exchange of Scientific and Literary Publications and Governmental Documents

Program description: International distribution (exchange or gift) of publications.

Type of assistance: Use of property, facilities, and equipment, and information dissemination to educational institutions, professional societies, museums, libraries, etc.

Application procedure: Written request.

Contact: Director, International Exchange Service, Smithsonian Institution, 1242 - 24th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, (202) 381-5311.

Educational Services – Elementary and Secondary Education

Program description: Public exhibits as supplementary resources in education.

Type of assistance: Use of facilities, training, information.

Application procedure: Write, phone or visit.

Contact: For professional assistance or use of facilities — Director, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20506, (202) 381-5697.

For tours — Chief, School Services Section, (202) 385-6471.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Higher Education and Research Training Program

Program description: Academic appointments offered by the Smithsonian in natural history, science and technology, American culture, history and art as recognized academic experience for doctoral scholars, graduate and undergraduate students. Resources of the Smithsonian, professional consultation, instruction, etc., are offered. Appointments with fellowship support are available to postdoctoral scholars within five years of Ph.D., doctoral candidates with approval of their academic departments, and to graduate students as summer researchers. Appointments without stipends are offered to students training in museum skills and research techniques in Smithsonian-related fields.

Type of assistance: Project grants.

Application procedure: Request "Smithsonian Opportunities for Research and Study." Application forms and guidelines are available from the Office of Academic Studies, Smithsonian Institution.

Financial information: Smithsonian Fellows, $10,000 per year; predoctoral Fellows, $5,000; graduate students, $100 per week; short-term visitors and seminar lecturers, $50 and upwards.

Contact: Office of Academic Studies, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C. 20560, (202) 381-5071.

National Gallery of Art Extension Service

Program description: To provide education materials including slide lectures, film strips, and motion pictures free of charge except for transportation costs to schools, colleges, libraries, etc.

Type of assistance: Facilities and equipment.

Application procedure: Written request for list of available materials.

Contact: Extension Service, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. 20565, (202) 737-4215.

OTHER PROGRAMS

The programs on the following pages emanate from a number of departments, including State, DOT, GSA, and the Library of Congress

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN STUDENT AFFAIRS

Field Service Program

Program description: To improve services to foreign students at colleges and universities in the United States through professional services such as consultation, in-service training, etc.

Type of assistance: Project grants.

Application procedure: Submit proposals by May preceding the academic year for which project is proposed.

Contact: Mary Chance, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, NAFSA, 1860 - 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009.

Foreign Student Oriented Projects

Program description: Innovative, pilot projects that enrich the educational experience of foreign students; well defined, feasible goals that can serve as model for other institutions; student involvement a criterion.

Type of assistance: One-year contracts with Agency for International Development.

Application procedure: Submit proposal at least two weeks before Committee meeting (announced in NAFSA Newsletter), or a one-page prospectus for Committee reaction.

Contact: Charlotte Hermann, AID/NAFSA Liaison Committee, 1860 - 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN STUDENT AFFAIRS

Cooperative Projects Program

Program description: To enhance the experience of foreign students, providing for adaptation by other institutions.

Type of assistance: One-year grants, possibility of renewal.

Application procedure: Submit one-page project description to steering Committee.

Contact: Mary Etchison, Cooperative Projects Program, NAFSA, 1860 - 19th Street, N. W Washington, D. C. 20009.

Note: Readers interested in population studies are adivsed to inquire about the **Population Awareness Project** *(exhibit resources) of the AID/NAFSA Liaison Committee at address listed above.*

Institutional Centers to Aid Foreign Development

Foreign Assistance Act of 1966, Title II

Program description: The program is intended to augment an institution's potential to contribute (in manpower, research, etc.) to international development.

Type of assistance: Project grants.

Application procedure: Letter to address below.

Financial information: 1974, $5 million; 1975, $3.7 million. Average grant, $300,000.

Contact: Office of Research and University Relations, Bureau for Technical Assistance, Agency for International Development, Washington, D. C. 20523, (202) 632-1754.

Distribution of Library of Congress Catalog Cards

Program description: To distribute cataloging and bibliographic information to government agencies, libraries, institutions and individuals.

Type of assistance: Technical information.

Application procedure: Written request.

Contact: Chief, Card Division, Library of Congress, Navy Yard Annex Building No. 159, Washington, D. C. 20541, (202) 426-6120.

42,008 Reference and Consultation Services in Preservation, Restoration, and Protection of Library Materials

Program description: Reference and Consultation Service by specialists who respond to brief technical inquiries on keeping library materials.

Type of assistance: Information.

Application procedure: Written request.

Contact: Assistant Director for Preservation, Administration Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540, (202) 426-5213.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Research and Referral Services in Science and Technology

Program description: Reference and bibliographic services based on library holdings in science and technology.

Type of assistance: Information.

Application procedure: Walk-in, telephone, and written requests.

Contact: National Referral Center or Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540, (202) 426-5670, Reference (202) 426-5639.

Library of Congress Reference and Bibliographic Services

Type of assistance: Information, advisory services, and counseling in a wide range of subjects.

Application procedure: Walk-in or written requests.

Contact: Chief, General Reference and Bibliography Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540, (202) 426-5530.

National Archives Reference Services

P.L. 90-630

Program description: Reference services on federal government records and historic materials in Presidential libraries.

Type of assistance: Use of property, facilities, and equipment; advisory service, technical information.

Application procedure: To see records in person, GSA Form 6769 (Researcher Application) is required. For information or copies by mail, contact depository (National Archives, Presidential Library, or Federal Records Center).

Financial information: Estimated $18 million, comprising salaries and expenses for service.

Contact: Regional or local office, or Director, Central Reference Division, National Archives and Records Service, GSA. Washington, D. C. 20408, (202) 963-6411.

PROGRAMS IN NUCLEAR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Nuclear Science and Technology – Citizens' Workshops

Assistant Director for Educational Services, Office of Information Services,
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. 20545

Nuclear Science and Technology – Faculty and Student Participation – Laboratory Cooperative Program

Contracts Branch, Division of Physical Research, USAEC, Washington,
D. C. 20545

Nuclear Science and Technology – Faculty Training Institutes and Workshops

Special Projects Staff, Division of Biomedical and Environmental Research,
USAEC, Washington, D. C. 20545

Nuclear Science and Technology – Research Reactor Materials Assistance

Assistant Director for Nuclear Sciences, Division of Physical Research, USAEC,
Washington, D. C. 20545

Nuclear Education and Training – Mobile Radioisotope Laboratory

Special Training Division, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Post Office Box
117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Nuclear Science and Technology – Traineeships for Graduate Students In Nuclear Engineering, Radiation Protection, and Environmental Engineering

Director, Division of Biomedical and Environmental Research, USAEC,
Washington, D. C. 20545

Nuclear Science and Technology – Used Nuclear-Type Equipment Grants

Contracts Branch, Division of Physical Research, USAEC, Washington, D. C. 20545

Nuclear Science and Technology – Literature, Exhibits, and Other Information Services

Assistant Director for Informational Services, Office of Information Services, USAEC, Washington, D. C. 20545

Sea Grant Support

National Sea Grant College & Program Act of 1966; P.L. 89-688 and 89-454

Program description: To support establishment of major university centers for marine research, education, training, etc.

Type of assistance: Project grants, with matching requirements, to educational institutions and agencies.

Application procedure: Formal proposal to address below.

Financial information: 1974, $18.8 million; 1975, $23.4 million. Average grant, $318,000.

Contact: Director, National Sea Grant Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 6010 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland 20850, (202) 343-6025.

Industrial Equipment Loans to Educational Institutions

P.L. 93-155

Program description: Equipment loans from the Defense Industrial Reserve to develop a pool of skilled manpower as an industrial preparedness measure.

Type of assistance: Use of property facilities and equipment to educational and training institutions that conduct vocational programs contributing to national defense.

Application procedure: Letter of request to Commander, Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center, Memphis, Tennessee 38114.

Financial information: 1974, $40 million; 1975, $42 million. Average loan, 20 machines, value of $100,000.

Contact: Office listed above, or Directorate of Technical and Logistics Services, Defense Supply Agency, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, (202) 274-6269.

Program of University Research

Department of Transportation Act 80, Stat. 931 and P.L. 92-398

Program description: Research to assure that resources of higher education come to bear on transportation problems.

Type of assistance: Research contracts to colleges, universities, consortiums.

Application procedure: Request publications "Transportation Research Opportunities for Universities" and "Contracts Under the Program of University Research."

Financial information: 1974, $3.5 million; 1975, $6 miliion. Average grant, $44,000.

Contact: Director, Office of University Research, Office of the Secretary of Transportation TST-60, Washington, D. C. 20590, (202) 426-0190.

Urban Mass Transportation Grants for University Research and Training

Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964; P.L. 93-87 as amended; P.L. 91-453

Program description: Assistance in establishment or continuation of training and comprehensive research in problems of urban transportation.

Type of assistance: Project grants.

Application procedure: Proposals to address below.

Financial information: 1974, $2.2 million; 1975, $2.5 million. Average grant, $100,000.

Contact: Director, Research and Education Division, Office of Research and Development, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation, 2100 - 2nd Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20590, (202) 426-0080.

Education bills in each house of the Congress are handled by two sets of committees. The first deals with the authorization of programs, the second makes the actual dollar appropriations for the authorized programs signed into law by the President. Historically, many programs authorized are never funded or are funded at levels far below those authorized. For example, in recent years appropriations for the U. S. Office of Education have ranged between 35 and 70 percent of the amounts authorized.

Generally, authorizations are for a period of from three to five years and appropriations are considered each year following requests by the President in January.

In dealing with all committees of the Congress it is most helpful to become acquainted first with the professional staff of the committee. The authorization committees have both Republican and Democratic staff members. Appropriations staffs tend to be non-partisan.

In addition to committee staffs, Representatives and Senators have legislative assistants responsible for their committee work. In the case of committee and subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority members, committee staff generally fulfill the role of both personal and committee legislative staff. Representatives and Senators with less seniority utilize their personal staffs more heavily for their legislative duties.

Federal affairs officers should be alert to the organizational and procedural reform movements occurring in Congress this year. For example, Budget Committees have been organized in both houses to enable Congress to regain control of federal spending.

The Congressional office buildings are: Russell (Old) Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510; Dirksen (New) Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510; Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515; Longworth HOB, and Rayburn HOB, Washington, D. C. 20515.

Dateline Washington

New Budget System Floats on Capitol Hill

The federal pie that we used to get a piece of is now a balloon, and it's a fragile one.

The transformation took place as a result of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The wonder of the pie was that it had self-extending properties; it grew almost in accordance with the hungry demands of the populace. That, of course, was a mixed blessing. So was the way in which it was divided: The hungriest didn't always get a big slice.

The balloon is different. You squeeze it here, it bulges there. It's inflatable only by an act of Congress. And if it's not properly and carefully handled, it just may burst.

The balloon is the instrument of the new budget process. In 1975, it was a trial balloon and, all things considered, its first flight has to go down as a remarkable success.

But 1976 may be different. New pressures will come to bear on the delicate instrument. Deadlines in the intricate budget process will have to be met, and priorities must be set. Education will have to joust for a position in the priority lineup, competing with all the other national interests in congressional committees that have no particular interest in or commitment to the educational enterprise. Education spokesmen will have to tell the committees why their demands for X dollars merit attention compared with the demands of defense, agriculture, welfare, transportation, housing, etc. It will be a large order, demanding homework and legwork never required by the pie-cutting process.

Congress Is Serious

A new discipline also will be required of members of Congress. Experience thus far suggests they have serious intentions. A month ago, for example, Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) asked the House Budget Committee to recommend that the Rules Committee approve a waiver resolution. That would have paved the way for consideration of a Corman-managed bill to increase the employer tax to finance unemployment compensation—an urgent matter, certainly.

The bill had the support of the powerful Ways and Means Committee. Yet, the Budget Committee rejected the waiver request, 16 to 6. The committee leadership considered the issue an important test of whether members would abide by the tight deadlines imposed by the new process or give in to the first request for relaxation.

Under the new system, no revenue or spending bills can go to the floor until after May 15 when Congress adopts a first budget resolution setting revenue and spending targets. This requirement may be waived only for emergency legislation.

This month, all congressional committees must submit their fiscal 1977 budget estimates and views to the budget committees preparatory to decisions on the first resolution.

That means educational interests, having already reviewed and evaluated the preliminary (November) current services budget and the President's budget (January) as well as the report of the Congressional Budget Office (February), should be submitting their views on the estimates to the two budget committees.

The next few months, leading up to the binding second resolution in September, will be a period of intense activity in the process. The lobbying business will flourish as Congress enacts appropriations and spending bills that must relate to targets set in the first resolution.

Once Congress wraps up action on all spending bills in September and passes its second budget resolution, neither house may consider any bill, amendment, or conference report that results in an increase over budget figures or a reduction in revenue level adopted in the second resolution.

Tight Schedules

The fiscal year begins Oct. 1. Though that may seem a long time off, the deadlines built into the new system mean that legislation not well on its way by this month will have scant chance of passage this year.

Moreover, the "uncontrollables" of federal spending—social welfare, medicare, unemployment compensation, etc., whose amounts are now determined by formula and economic conditions and not by Congress—have the potential for knocking the budget out of whack. Another sign of trouble was President Ford's tax cut/spending cut ultimatum which signaled his disinclination to play the budget game by the new rules of Congress.

As Congress targets on specific areas, allotting them their appropriate space in the balloon, education will be hard-pressed to defend its programs against the merits of others. Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.), chairman of the House Budget Committee, sounded the warning recently: "If you don't do your homework and say where and how we should be spending the money, you'll be out of business."

Coherence Stressed

It has been said that the pre-reform federal budget resembled a 13-room house, each room built by a different carpenter with his own idea of a plan. To extend that analogy to today, each carpenter will be working from a coherent plan of the whole house. Once the house is built, each roomer has to know how his corner fits into the scheme of the whole; what impact his living has on the other dwellers; how his needs—more space, furniture, etc.—compare with others; and how to articulate all that to the landlord.

Many education leaders in Washington take issue with this part of the system. They think the job of determining needs belongs to Congress and that it's unrealistic to expect people in one area to be familiar with the particulars of other areas.

But as long as the present congressional view prevails, educators will have to heed the admonitions of Adams and his Senate counterpart, Edmund S. Muskie, to become knowledgeable about the budget as a whole and expert about education's needs and expectations in particular.

Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (Jurisdiction over all HEW and Labor Department budget items except some relating to Indians which are handled by the Interior Subcommittee).

Democratic Members

Warren G. Magnuson, Washington, Chairman
John Cornelius Stennis, Mississippi
Joseph M. Montoya, New Mexico
Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina
Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia
William Proxmire, Wisconsin
Thomas Francis Eagleton, Missouri
Lawton Chiles, Florida
Birch Bayh, Indiana

Republican Members

Clifford P. Case, Ner Jersey, Ranking Minority Member
Edward W. Brooke, Massachusetts
Hiram Leong Fong, Hawaii
Ten Stevens, Alaska
Richard Schultz Schweiker, Pennsylvania

Key Staff

Harley M. Dirks, Professional Staff Member, Labor-HEW Subcommittee. Room 1108, Dirksen (New) Senate Office Building 224-7256.

Gar Kaganovich, 224-7231.

HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee (Jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation).

Democratic Members

William Proxmire, Wisconsin, Chairman
John O. Pastore, Rhode Island
John Cornelius Stennis, Mississippi
Michael J. Mansfield, Montana
Birch Bayh, Indiana
Lawton Chiles, Florida
J. Bennett Johnston, Jr., Louisiana
Walter Huddleston, Kentucky

Republican Members

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Maryland, Ranking Minority Member
Clifford P. Case, New Jersey
Hiram Leong Fong, Hawaii
Edward W. Brooke, Massachusetts
Henry Bellmon, Oklahoma

Key Staff

James R. Calloway, Chief Counsel & Staff Director, Room 1235, Dirksen Senate Office Building, 224-7293

Tom van der Voort, Professional Staff Member, Room S-128, Capitol, 224-7274

Robert B. Clark, Minority Professional Staff Member, Room 1401, Dirksen Senate Office Building, 224-7246

Senate Committee on the Budget

Democratic Members

Edmund S. Muskie, Maine, Chairman
Warren G. Magnuson, Washington
Frank E. Moss, Utah
Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota
Ernest F. Hollins, South Carolina
Alan Cranston, California
Lawton Chiles, Florida
James Abourezk, South Dakota
Joseph R. Biden, Delaware
Sam Nunn, Georgia

Republican Members

Henry L. Bellmon, Oklahoma, Ranking Minority Member
Robert J. Dole, Kansas
J. Glenn Bealle, Jr., Maryland
James L. Buckley, New York
James A. McClure, Idaho
Pete V. Domenici, New Mexico

Key Staff

Douglas J. Bennet, Staff Director, Room 208, Carroll Arms, 224-0642

John T. McEvoy, Chief Counsel, Room 208, Carroll Arms, 224-0642

Robert S. Boyd, Minority Staff Director, Room 208, Carroll Arms, 224-0642

Senate Committee on Finance

(Jurisdiction over all tax bills)

Democratic Members

Russell B. Long, Louisiana, Chairman
Herman Eugene Talmadge, Georgia
Vance Hartke, Indiana
Abraham A. Ribicoff, Connecticut
Harry Flood Byrd, Jr., Virginia
Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin
Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota
Mike Gravel, Alaska
Lloyd Bentsen, Texas
William D. Hathaway, Maine
Floyd K. Haskell, Colorado

Republican Members

Carl T. Curtis, Nebraska, Ranking Minority Member
Paul Jones Fannin, Arizona
Clifford P. Hansen, Wyoming
Robert J. Dole, Kansas
Robert Packwood, Oregon
William V. Roth, Jr., Delaware
Bill Brock, Tennessee

Key Staff

Michael Stern, Staff Director, Room 2227, Dirksen (New) Senate Office Building, 224-4515.

Donald Moorehead, Chief Minority Counsel, Room 2227, Dirksen Senate Office Building, 224-4515.

Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Education Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (Jurisdiction over all OE education programs, and the Arts and Humanities Endowments).

Democratic Members

Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island, Chairman
Jennings Randolph, West Virginia
Harrison Arlington Williams, New Jersey
Edward Moore Kennedy, Massachusetts
Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota
Thomas Francis Eagleton, Missouri
Alan Cranston, California
William D. Hathaway, Maine

Republican Members

J. Glenn Beall, Jr., Maryland, Ranking Minority Member
Jacob K. Javits, New York
Richard Schultz Schweiker, Pennsylvania
Robert Theodore Stafford, Vermont
Robert Taft, Jr., Ohio

Key Staff

Jean Frohlicher, Counsel, Room 4228, Dirksen Senate Office Building, 224-7666.

Gregory Fusco, Minority Staff, Room 4222, Dirksen Senate Office Building, 224-7688.

National Science Foundation Special Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. (Jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation).

Democratic Members

Edward Moore Kennedy. Massachusetts, Chairman
Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island
Thomas Francis Eagleton, Missouri
Alan Cranston, California
Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota

Republican Members

Paul Laxalt, Nevada, Ranking Minority Member
Robert Theodore Stafford, Vermont
Richard S. Schweiker, Pennsylvania

Key Staff

Anne Strauss, Professional Staff Member, Room 431, Russell (Old) Senate Office Building, 224-4543.

Jack Andrews, Minority Counsel, 224-7682.

Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Democratic Members

Gale W. McGee, Wyoming, Chairman
Jennings Randolph, West Virginia
Quentin A. Burdick, North Dakota
Ernest F. Hollins, South Carolina
Frank E. Moss, Utah
Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont

Republican Members

Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii, Ranking Minority Member
Ted Stevens, Alaska
Henry L. Bellmon, Oklahoma

Key Staff

Rod Crowlie, Staff Director, Room 6206, Dirksen Senate Office Building, 224-5451.

Larry Nakatsuka, Minority Staff Director, Room 6206, Dirksen Senate Office Building, 224-5451.

House Committee on Appropriations

HUD and Independent Agencies Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee (Jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation).

Democratic Members

Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts, Chairman
Joe L. Evins, Tennessee
George Edward Shipley, Illinois
J. Edward Roush, Indiana
Bob Traxler, Michigan
Max S. Baucas, Montana
Louis Stokes, Ohio
Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, California

Republican Members

Burt L. Talcott, California
Joseph Michael McDade, Pennsylvania
C. W. Bill Young, Florida

Key Staff

G. Homer Skarin, Staff Assistant, HUD, Space, Science, Veterans Subcommittee, Room H-143, Capitol Building, 225-2341.

Paul Thomson, Staff Assistant, HUD, Space, Science, Veterans Subcommittee, Room H-143, Capitol Building, 225-3241.

Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations
(Jurisdiction over all HEW and Labor Department budget items except some relating to Indians which are handled by the Interior Subcommittee).

Democratic Members

Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania, Chairman
William H. Natcher, Kentucky
Neal Smith, Ohio
Edward James Patten, New Jersey
David R. Obey, Wisconsin
Edward R. Roybal, California
Louis Stokes, Ohio
Joseph D. Early, Massachusetts

Republican Members

Robert H. Michel, Illinois
Garner E. Shriver, Kansas
Silvio O. Conte, Massachusetts

Key Staff

Henry Neil, Staff Assistant, Labor-HEW Subcommittee, Room 2358, Rayburn House Office Building, 225-3508.

Fred Pfluger, Staff Assistant, Labor-HEW Subcommittee, Room 2358, Rayburn House Office Building, 225-3508.

Enid Morrison, Minority Staff Assistant, Committee on Appropriations, Room 1018, Longworth House Office Building, 225-2069.

House Committee on the Budget

Democratic Members

Brock Adams, Washington, Chairman
Thomas P. O'Neill, Massachusetts
James C. Wright, Jr., Texas
Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio
Robert N. Giaimo, Connecticut
Neal Smith, Iowa
James G. O'Hara, Michigan
Robert L. Leggett, California
Parren J. Mitchell, Maryland
Omar Burleson, Texas
Phillip M. Landrum, Georgia
Sam N. Gibbons, Florida
Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii
Louis Stokes, Ohio
Harold Runnels, New Mexico
Elizabeth Holtzman, New York
Butler C. Derrick, South Carolina

Republicans

Delbert L. Latta, Ohio, Ranking Minority Leader
Elford A. Cederberg, Michigan
Herman T. Schneebeli, Pennsylvania
James T. Broyhill, North Carolina
Delwin M. Clawson, California
Garner C. Shriver, Kansas
Barber B. Conable, Jr., New York
Marjorie S. Holt, Maryland

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George Cross, Executive Director, Room 214, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S. E., 225-7200.

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Melvin Miller, Minority Professional Consultant, Room 214, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S. E., 225-7200.

House Committee on Education and Labor

Democratic Members

Carl D. Perkins, Kentucky, Chairman
Frank Thompson, Jr., New Jersey
John H. Dent, Pennsylvania
Dominick V. Daniels, New Jersey
John Brademas, Indiana
James G. O'Hara, Michigan
Augustus F. Hawkins, California
William D. Ford, Michigan
Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii
Lloyd Meeds, Washington
Phillip Burton, California
Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania
William "Bill" Clay, Missouri
Shirley Chisholm, New York
Mario Biaggi, New York
Ike Andrews, North Carolina
William Lehman, Florida
Jaime Benitez, Puerto Rico
Michael Blouin, Iowa
Robert Cornell, Wisconsin
Paul Simon, Illinois
Edward Beard, Rhode Island
Leo Zeferetti, New York
George Miller, California
Ronald Mottl, Ohio
Tim Hall, Illinois

Republican Members

Albert H. Quie, Minnesota
John M. Ashbrook, Ohio
Alphonzo Bell, California
John N. Erlenborn, Illinois
Marvin L. Esch, Michigan
Peter A. Peyser, New York
Edwin D. Eshleman, Pennsylvania
Ronald A. Sarasin, Connecticut
John Buchanan, Alabama
James M. Jeffords, Vermont
Larry Pressler, South Dakota
William F. Goodling, Pennsylvania
Virginia Smith, Nebraska

Key Staff

Donald M. Baker, Chief Clerk and Associate Counsel, Room 2181, Rayburn House Office Building, 225-4527.

Robert C. Andringa, Minority Staff Director, 225-3725.

Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education

Democratic Members

O'Hara, chairman
Brademas
Biaggi
Andrews
Blouin
Thompson
Mottl
Hawkins
Chisholm
Benitez
Simon
Hall
Perkins (ex officio)

Republican Members

Eshleman
Erlenborn
Esch
Buchanan
Smith
Quie (ex officio)

Key Staff

Jim Harrison, Staff Director, Room 320, Cannon House Office Building, 225-8881.

Robert C. Andringa, Minority Staff Director, Room 2181-B, Rayburn House Office Building, 225-3725.

Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education

Democratic Members

Perkins, Chairman
Ford
Mink
Meeds
Chisholm
Andrews
Lehman
Simon
Mottl
Hall
Blouin
O'Hara
Zeferetti
Miller

Republican Members

Quie
Bell
Eshleman
Buchanan
Pressler
Goodling
Jeffords

Key Staff

John F. Jennings, Counsel, Room B-346-C, Rayburn House Office Building, 225-4368.

Subcommittee on Select Education

Democratic Members

Brademas, Chairman
Mink
Meeds
Chisholm
Lehman
Cornell

Beard
Zeferetti
Miller
Hall

Republican Members

Bell
Peyser
Jeffords
Pressler

Key Staff

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House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Democratic Members

David N. Henderson, North Carolina, Chairman
Morris K. Udall, Arizona, Vice Chairman
Dominick V. Daniels, New Jersey
Robert N. Nix, Pennsylvania
James M. Hanley, New York
Charles H. Wilson, California
Richard C. White, Texas
William D. Ford, Michigan
William Clay, Missouri
Patricia Schroeder, Colorado
William Lehman, Florida
Gladys Spellman, Maryland
Steven L. Neal, North Carolina
Herbert E. Harris, Virginia
William M. Brodhead, Michigan
Paul Simon, Illinois
Norman Y. Mineta, California
John W. Jenrette, South Carolina
Steven J. Solarz, New York

Republican Members

Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois
Albert W. Johnson, Pennsylvania
John H. Rousselot, California
Andrew J. Hinshaw, California
James M. Collins, Texas
Gene Taylor, Missouri
Benjamin A. Gilmon, New York
Robin L. Beard, Tennessee
Trent Lott, Mississippi

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Theodore J. Kazy, Associate Minority Staff Director, Room 309, Cannon House Office Building, 225-4053.

House Committee on Ways and Means (Jurisdiction over all tax matters).

Democratic Members

Al Ullman, Oregon, Chairman
Wilbur D. Mills, Arkansas
James A. Burke, Massachusetts
Dan Rostenkowski, Illinois
Phillip Mitchell Landrum, Georgia
Charles A. Vanik, Ohio
Harold Ford, Tennessee
Omar Burleson, Texas
James C. Corman, California
William Joseph Green, Pennsylvania
Sam M. Gibbons, Florida
Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., Louisiana
Joseph E. Karth, Minnesota
Otis G. Pike, New York
Richard F. Vaner Veen, Michigan
J. J. Pickle, Texas
Henry Helstoski, New Jersey
Charles B. Rangel, New York
William R. Cotter, Connecticut
Fortney (Pete) Stark, California
James R. Jones, Oklahoma
Andy Jacobs, Jr., Indiana
Abner J. Mikva, Illinois
Martha Keys, Kansas
Joseph Fisher, Virginia

Republican Members

Hermann Schneebeli, Pennsylvania, Ranking Minority Member
Barber B. Conable, Jr., New York
John James Duncan, Tennessee
Donald D. Clancy, Ohio
William R. Archer, Texas
Guy A. Vander Jagt, Michigan
William A. Steiger, Wisconsin
Philip M. Crane, Illinois
Bill Frenzel, Minnesota
James G. Martin, North Carolina
L. A. (Skip) Bafalis, Florida
William M. Ketchum, California

Key Staff

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John K. Meagher, Minority Counsel, Ways and Means Committee, Room 1105, Longworth House Office Building, 225-4021.

House Committee on Science and Technology

Science, Research and Development Subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Technology (Jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation).

Democratic Members

James W. Symington, Missouri, Chairman
Mike McCormack, Washington
Don Fuqua, Florida
Walter Flowers, Alabama
George Brown, California
James H. Scheuer, New York
Tom Harkins, Iowa
Jim Lloyd, California
Christopher J. Dodd, Connecticut
Tim L. Hall, Illinois
Robert Krueger, Texas
Marilyn Lloyd, Tennessee
Timothy Wirth, Colorado

Republican Members

Charles A. Mosher, Ohio
Marvin L. Esch, Michigan
Larry Pressler, South Dakota

Key Staff

John D. Holmfield, Science Policy Consultant, Committee on Science and Astronautics, Room 2321, Rayburn House Office Building, 225-6371.

Philip B. Yeager, Counsel, Committee on Science and Astronautics, Room 2321, Rayburn House Office Building, 225-6371.

Michael A. Superata, Minority Counsel, Committee on Science and Astronautics, Room 2317, Rayburn House Office Building, 225-8772.

Key Staff – Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation

Laurence N. Woodworth, Chief of Staff, Room 1015, Longworth House Office Building, 225-3621.

Herbert L. Chabot, Assistant Chief of Staff, Room 1013A, Longworth House Office Building, 225-1896.

Arthur Fefferman, Chief Economist, Room 1010, Longworth House Office Building, 225-6801.

Mark L. McConaghy, Legislation Counsel, Room 1012, Longworth House Office Building, 225-7377.

Robert A. Warden, Assistant Legislation Counsel, Room 1012, Longworth House Office Building, 225-7377.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Keeping current with federal affairs requires personal contact, extensive reading and a lot of listening.

The list provided here is basic and represents a variety of publications differing in content and purpose. A brief commentary is given as a guide for selecting basic material to suit your interest.

NOTE: Subscription and purchase prices shown on the following pages are subject to change.

Bibliography from
The 1976-77 Federal Affairs
Handbook (CASE)

ALA Washington Newsletter

American Library Association
110 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

monthly — $8.00 per year

Good coverage and commentary on the status of library programs with regard to legislation and funding. The editors make recommendations for activities. This newsletter is a good example of how to communicate with the campus to get effective action.

American Education

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

ten issues per year — $13.50

Stories on activities and projects funded by OE, case histories, commentary on new programs and an annual summary of Office of Education (OE) programs in support of education.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

updated annually — $17.00

A loose-leaf notebook format is available with a cross-indexed directory of all Federal Programs. Lists the agency, funding authorization legislative reference, and name of person to contact. Regional offices and agency addresses are included. This is a bargain for such extensive information.

Catalog of Federal Education Assistance Programs

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

updated annually — $5.55

Similar to the above Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, but limited to programs in education.

The Chronicle of Higher Education

1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

42 issues per year — $21.00 ($20.00 prepaid)

A "must" for weekly coverage (during the academic year) of the campus issues, the Washington scene, personnel changes in higher education and major grant awards. The Chronicle is noted for its accuracy and fairness.

College and University Reporter

4025 West Peterson Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60646

Commerce Clearing House (C.C.H.)
425 13th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Two master volumes, weekly update and newsletter — $680.00 per year; $620.00 per year for two-year subscription or resubscription

Indexed compilation of data on laws, regulations and programs. Source documents are often quoted and copies of laws are promptly distributed to subscribers. C.C.H. may tell more than a neophyte can use. It is most useful after a year's experience. C.C.H. sales staff willingly show you how this information system is set up, what it contains and how it is updated. If your budget will permit, try it for a couple of years.

Congressional Directory

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

published for each session of Congress —
paper, $6.50; cloth, $8.50; cloth indexed, $12.95

Contains lists of members of Congress with biographical data; top government officials by agency; Foreign Service and Diplomatic Corps; press accredited to House and Senate; and National Advisory Board and Council members. An index by name and maps of congressional districts are included.

Congressional Record

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

published daily while Congress is in session —
$45.00 per year; $348.78 by First Class mail

Daily proceedings of the House and Senate with all material added for the written record. Subscription or ready access in the library essential, depending on the focus of your job.

Congressional Staff Directory

P. O. Box 62
Mount Vernon, Virginia 22121

in April — $18.00 per copy
Advance locator in January — $5.00

Complete index of staff of Congress and related information

Education Daily

Capitol Publications, Inc.
2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

daily — $240.00 per year

Accurate daily overview of activities in full range of elementary and secondary level of education interests. If Federal Government *vis a vis* education is main focus — a must.

Federal Notes

University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California 90007

two times per month — $48.00 per year

A newsletter covering federal programs and education-related legislation. Meets needs that fall between HENA and the Chronicle.

Federal Register

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

daily (Mon.-Fri.) — $50.00 per year

All regulations and proposed rule changes must be published in the Federal Register. If you miss seeing it in the Register you may have missed your last chance to comment or object. A subscription or convenient access to any library with the Federal Register is necessary if you are involved with grants and contracts with the government.

Federal Research Report

Federal Research Report
P. O. Box 1067
Blair Station
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

twice a month except August —
$34.00 per year

Commentary on Federal activities with government programs, including deadlines. One of several similar newsletters, it is more program than legislation-oriented; concise and useful.

Higher Education and National Affairs (HENA)

American Council on Education
Publications Division
One Dupont Circle, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

40 times per year — $30.00; 5 or more subscriptions to one address — $25.00

Brief, accurate and current data on education and federal activities. A must.

Higher Education Daily

Capitol Publications, Inc.
Suite G-12
2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

daily — $260.00 per year

A daily overview of activities in the full range of education interests. The Federal Government *vis a vis* education is the main interest.

Humanities

National Endowment for the Humanities
Public Information Office
806 - 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20506

4 - 6 times per year — free

A publication which keeps you informed about activities and programs funded by the endowment and provides some insight into the interests of the directorate.

U. S. Government Organization Manual

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

annual — $6.50

Describes and charts agency organization and lists top officials.

Washington International Arts Letter

1321 - 4th Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

10 times per year — individual subscriptions, $16.00; institutional, $32.00; 20% off ($25.60) to libraries and non-profit organizations

A newsletter which contains information pertinent to the arts, humanities and education (with emphasis on the arts), including foundation programs, government activities and publications.

House Publications, Agency Newsletters

Agency publications are usually free. These include newsletters distributed to those on mailing lists maintained by Agency public affairs offices. In-house newsletters are not early warning systems but they do cover agency activities and agency personnel. A good source for learning more about the people you need to know.

Examples of publications worth receiving:

Congressional Newsletters — Available from your senator and representative

Health Resources News — Health Resources Administration

HEW Newsletter — Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Information from ERDA — Energy Research and Development Administration

NIH DRG (Drug Research Grants) Newsletter — National Institutes of Health

NSF Bulletin — National Science Foundation

National Center for Higher Education Directory

CASE
One Dupont Circle, N. W.
Suite 530
Washington, D. C. 20036

$1.00

A directory of higher education organizations maintaining offices in Washington, D.C.

Newspapers

The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Wall Street Journal

These papers contain the most news and features related to Federal activities. The Post lists the daily activities in Congress every morning.

Press Releases

Public Affairs offices maintain lists. It is worthwhile to get your news this way.

Program Bulletins

Free from agencies and for sale at the U. S. Government Printing Office Bookstore.

National Science Foundation publishes an annual guide to programs that provide details about all grant programs. Guidelines and Bulletins for each program are available. Other agencies vary in their practices. Calls to program offices and public affairs offices should be made to receive these publications and guidelines.

KEY ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS IN EDUCATION

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare ..... F. David Mathews

Assistant Secretary for Education, Department of HEW ..... Virginia Trotter

Undersecretary, Department of Health, Education

and Welfare ..... Marjorie W. Lynch

* Commissioner of Education ..... T. H. Bell

Deputy Commissioner for Postsecondary Education ..... John Phillips

Director, Fund for the Improvement of

Postsecondary Education ..... Virginia B. Smith

Director, National Institute of Education ..... Harold Hodgkinson

Director, National Science Foundation ..... H. Guyford Stever

Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts ..... Nancy Hanks

Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities ..... Ronald Berman

** Commissioner Bell has announced his resignation.*

GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

Act—The term for legislation which has passed both houses of Congress and has been signed by the President or passed over his veto, thus becoming law.

Adjournment sine die—Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without a day." A session can continue until noon, Jan. 3, of the following year, when a new session usually begins.

Adjournment to a Day Certain—Adjournment under a motion or resolution which fixes the next time of meeting. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the concurrence of the other.

Amendment—Proposal of a Congressman to alter the language or stipulations in a bill or act. It is usually printed, debated, and voted upon in the same manner as a bill.

Appropriation Bill--Grants the actual monies approved by authorization bills, but not necessarily to the total permissible under the authorization bill. Normally an appropriation bill originates in the House, and is not acted on until its authorization measure is enacted. Regular appropriations are supposed to be passed before the start of the fiscal year to which they apply, but in recent years this has rarely happened. *(See Continuing Appropriations.)* In addition to general appropriation bills, there are two specialized types. *(See Deficiency and Supplemental.)*

Authorization Bill—Authorizes a program, specifies its general aim and conduct, and unless "open-ended," puts a ceiling on monies that can be used to finance it. Usually enacted before appropriation bill is passed.

Bills—Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated as HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to the house in which they originate and by a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. After introduction of a bill it is referred to an appropriate committee for action.

Bills Introduced—In the Senate, any number of Senators may join in introducing a single bill. In the House there is a limit of 25 co-sponsors on any one bill.

Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category, as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated, technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills, and may agree on one of them or on an entirely new bill. *(See Clean Bill and By Request.)*

Bills Referred—When introduced, a bill referred to the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject with which the bill is concerned. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decision.

Budget—The document sent to Congress by the President in January of each year estimating Government revenue and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and recommending appropriations in detail. The President's Budget Message forms the basis for Congressional hearings and legislation on the year's appropriations.

By Request—A phrase used when a Senator or Representative introduces a bill at the request of an executive agency or private organization but does not necessarily endorse the legislation.

Calendar—An agenda or list of pending business before committees or either chamber. The House uses five legislative calendars. *(See Consent, Discharge, House, Private and Union Calendar.)*

In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from committee go on a single calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the Majority Leader either by a motion to do so, or by obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Calendar Wednesday—In the House on Wednesdays, committees may be called in the order in which they appear in Rule X of the House Manual, for the purpose

of bringing up any of their bills from the House or the Union Calendars. General debate is limited to two hours. Calendar Wednesday is almost never used and is not observed during the last two weeks of a session.

Call of the Calendar—Senate bills which are not brought up for debate by a motion or a unanimous consent agreement are brought before the Senate for action when the calendar listing them in order is "called." Bills considered in this fashion are usually noncontroversial, and debate is limited to five minutes for each Senator on a bill or on amendments to it.

Chamber—Meeting place for the total membership of either the House or the Senate, as distinguished from the respective committee rooms.

Clean Bill—Frequently after a committee has finished a major revision of a bill, one of the committee members, usually the chairman, will assemble the changes plus what is left of the original bill into a new measure and introduce it as a "clean bill." The new measure, which carries a new number, is then sent to the floor for consideration. This often is a timesaver, as committee-recommended changes do not have to be considered one at a time by the chamber.

Clerk of the House—Chief administrative officer of the House of Representatives.

Cloture—The process by which debate can be limited in the Senate, other than by unanimous consent. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate, including a proposal to change the chamber's rules. It requires 16 Senators' signatures for introduction and the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting. It is put to a roll-call vote one hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduction of the motion. If voted, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate.

Committee—A subdivision of the House or Senate which prepares legislation for action by the parent chamber, or makes investigations as directed by the parent chamber. There are several types of committees. *(See Standing, and Select or Special.)* Most standing committees are divided into subcommittees, which study legislation, hold hearings, and report their recommendations to the full committee. Only the full committee can report legislation for action by the House or Senate.

Committee of the Whole—The working title of what is formally "The Committee of the Whole House (of Representatives) on the State of the Union." It is comprised of any 100 or more House Members who participate—on the floor of the chamber—in debating or altering legislation before the body. Such measures, however, must first have passed through the regular committees and be on the calendar.

Technically, the Committee of the Whole considers only bills directly or indirectly appropriating money, authorizing appropriations, or involving taxes or charges on the public. Actually, the Committee of the Whole often considers other types of legislation. Because the Committee of the Whole need number only 100 Representatives, a quorum is more readily attained, and business is expedited.

When the full House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, it supplants the Speaker with a "chairman." The measure is debated or amended, with non-roll-call votes as needed. When the Committee completes its action on the measure, it dissolves itself by "rising." The Speaker returns, and the full House hears the erstwhile chairman of the Committee report that group's recommendations. The full House then acts upon them.

At this time Members may demand a roll-call vote on any amendment *adopted* in the Committee of the Whole.

Concurrent Resolution—A concurrent resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, must be passed by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses.

Conference—A meeting between the representatives of the House and Senate to reconcile differences between the two houses over provisions of a bill. Members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate and are called "managers" for their respective chambers. A majority of the managers for each house must reach agreement on the provisions of the bill (often a compromise between the versions of the two chambers) before it can be sent up for floor action in the form of a "conference report." There it cannot be amended, and if not approved by both chambers, the bill goes back to conference. Elaborate rules govern the

conduct of the conferences. All bills which are passed by House and Senate in slightly different form need not be sent to conference; either chamber may "concur" in the other's amendments.

Congressional Record—The daily, printed account of proceedings in both House and Senate chambers, with debate, statements, and the like reported verbatim. Committee activities are not covered, excepting their reports to the parent body. Highlights of legislative and committee action are embodied in a Digest section of the Record, and Congressmen are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in an appendix. They may edit and revise remarks made on the floor, and frequently do, so that quotations reported by the press are not always found in the Record.

Consent Calendar—Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House Calendar which is considered to be noncontroversial. Bills on the Consent Calendar are normally called on the first and third Mondays of each month. On the first occasion when a bill is called in this manner, consideration may be blocked by the objection of any Member. On the second time, if there are three objections, the bill is stricken from the Consent Calendar

A bill on the Consent Calendar may also be postponed if a Member asks that the measure be passed over "without prejudice." In that case, no objection is recorded against the bill, and its status on the Consent Calendar remains unchanged.

A bill stricken from the Consent Calendar remains on the Union or House Calendar.

Continuing Appropriations—When a fiscal year begins and Congress has not yet enacted all the regular appropriation bills for that year, it passes a joint resolution "continuing appropriations" for Government agencies at rates generally based on their previous year's appropriations, or the amounts contained in the President's budget, whichever is less.

Correcting the Record—Rules prohibit Members from changing their votes after the result has been announced. But frequently a Member announces that he was "incorrectly recorded" and requests--and almost always receives--unanimous consent to have the vote corrected in the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. Errors in the text of the Record may be corrected in the same manner.

Deficiency Appropriation—An appropriation to cover the difference between an agency's regular appropriation and the amount deemed necessary for it to operate for the full fiscal year. In recent years deficiency bills have usually been called supplemental appropriations.

Discharge a Committee—Relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a measure before it. This is rarely a successful procedure, attempted more often in the House than in the Senate.

In the House, if a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after the bill was referred to it, any Member may file a discharge motion. This motion, treated as a petition, needs the signatures of 218 Members (a majority of the House). After the required signatures have been obtained, there is a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes, and, if the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege. Occasionally, to expedite noncontroversial legislative business, a committee is discharged upon unanimous consent of the House, and a petition is not required. *(For Senate procedure, see Discharge Resolution.)*

Discharge Resolution—In the Senate, a special motion any Senator may introduce to relieve a committee from consideration of a bill before it. The resolution can be called upon motion for approval or disapproval, in the same manner as other matters of Senate business. *(For House procedure, see Discharge a Committee.)*

Division Vote—Same as Standing Vote. *(See below.)*

Enacting Clause—Key phrase in bills saying, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives . . ." A successful motion to strike it from legislation kills the measure.

Engrossed Bill—The final copy of a bill as passed by one chamber, with the text as amended by floor action and certified to by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

Enrolled Bill—The final copy of a bill, printed on parchment, which has been passed in identical form by both chambers. It is certified to by an officer of the house or origin (House Clerk or Senate Secretary) and

then sent on for signatures of the House Speaker, the Senate President, and the U.S. President.

Executive Calendar—This is an additional, non-legislative calendar, in the Senate, on which Presidential documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

Executive Document—A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate by the President for consideration or ratification. They are referred to committee in the same manner as other measures. Unlike legislative documents, however, treaties do not die at the end of a Congress, but remain "live" proposals until acted on by the Senate or withdrawn by the President.

Executive Session—Meeting of a Senate or a House committee (or, very rarely, of the entire chamber) which only the group's members are privileged to attend. Frequently witnesses appear before committees meeting in executive session, and other Congressmen may be invited, but the public and press are not allowed. A major exception to this is the House Education and Labor Committee which opens all its executive sessions to the press and the public.

Expenditures—The actual spending of money as distinguished from the appropriation of it. Expenditures are made by the disbursing officers of the Administration; appropriations are made only by Congress. The two are rarely identical in any fiscal year; expenditures may represent money appropriated one, two or more years previously.

Filibuster—A time-delaying tactic used by a minority in an effort to prevent a vote on a bill which probably would pass if brought to a vote. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rules permitting unlimited debate. The stricter rules in the House make filibusters more difficult, but they are attempted from time to time through devices such as repeated demands for quorum calls.

Fiscal Year—Financial operations of the Government are carried out in a 12-month fiscal year, beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends.

Floor Manager—A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate and revision to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are frequently chairmen or ranking members of the committee that reported the bill. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it. The Minority Leader or the ranking minority member of the committee usually apportions time for the opposition.

Germane—Pertaining to the subject matter of the measure at hand. All House amendments must be germane to the bill. The Senate requires that amendments be germane only when they are proposed to general appropriation bills, bills being considered under cloture, or often when proceeding under an agreement to limit debate.

Grants-in-Aid—Payments by the Federal Government which aid the recipient state, local government or individual in administering specified programs, services or activities.

Hearings—Committee sessions for hearing witnesses. At hearings on legislation, witnesses usually include specialists, government officials and spokesmen for persons affected by the bills under study.

The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and may invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee.

House—The House of Representatives, as distinct from the Senate, although each body is a "house" of Congress.

House Calendar—Listing for action by the House of Representatives of public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

Immunity—Constitutional privilege of Congressmen to make verbal statements on the floor and in committee for which they cannot be sued or arrested for slander or libel. Also, freedom from arrest while traveling to or from sessions of Congress or on official business. Congressmen in this status may be arrested only for treason, felonies or a breach of the peace, as defined by Congressional manuals.

Joint Committee—A committee composed of a specified number of Members of both House and Senate. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees, such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Economic Committee.

Joint Resolution—A joint resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose.

Joint resolutions also are used to propose amendments to the Constitution. These do not require Presidential signature, but become a part of the Constitution when three-fourths of the states have ratified them.

Journal—The official record of the proceedings of the House and Senate. The Journal records the actions taken in each chamber, but unlike the Congressional Record, it does not include the verbatim report of speeches, debate, etc.

Law—An Act of Congress which has been signed by the President, or passed over his veto by the Congress. Laws are listed numerically by Congress, for example, the Education Amendments of 1972 (S. 659) became Public Law 92-318 during the 92nd Congress.

Legislative Day—The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House normally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may, and frequently does, extend over several calendar days. *(See Recess.)*

Lobby—A group seeking to influence the passage or defeat of legislation.

The exact definition of a lobby, and the activity of lobbying is a matter of opinion. By some definitions, lobbying is limited to attempts at direct influence by personal interview and persuasion. Under other definitions, lobbying includes attempts at indirect influence, such as stirring members of a group to write or visit Congressmen, or attempting to create a climate of opinion favorable to a desired legislative action.

The right to attempt to influence legislation is based on the 1st Amendment to the Constitution, which says Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Majority Leader—Chief strategist and floor spokesman for the party in nominal control in either chamber. He is elected by his party colleagues and is virtually program director for his chamber.

Majority Whip—In effect, the assistant majority leader, in House or Senate. His job is to help marshal majority forces in support of party strategy.

Manual—The official handbook in each house prescribing its organization, procedures and operations in detail. Both volumes contain previous codes under which Congress functioned and from which it continues to derive precedents. The rules set forth in the Manuals may be changed by elaborate chamber actions also specified by the Manuals.

Marking Up a Bill—Going through a measure, usually in committee, taking it section by section, revising language, penciling in new phrases, etc. If the bill is extensively revised, the new version may be introduced as a separate bill, with a new number. *(See Clean Bill.)*

Minority Leader—Floor leader for the minority party. *(See Majority Leader.)*

Minority Whip—Performs duties of whip for the minority party. *(See Majority Whip.)*

Morning Hour—The time set aside at the beginning of each legislative day for the consideration of routine business. The "hour" is of indefinite duration in the House, where it is rarely used. In the Senate it is the first hour of a session following an adjournment as distinguished from a recess. The morning hour can be terminated earlier if the morning business has been completed. This business includes such matters as messages from the President, communications from the heads of departments, messages from the House, the presentation of petitions, reports of standing and select committees, and the introduction of bills and resolutions.

Motion—Request by a Congressman for any one of a wide array of parliamentary actions. He "moves" for a certain procedure, or the consideration of a measure or a vote, etc. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate Manuals.

Nominations—Appointments to high office in the Executive Branch of the Government, subject to Senate confirmation. Although most nominations

win quick Senate approval, some are controversial and become the topic of hearings and debate. Positions subject to confirmation include all cabinet secretaries, under secretaries and most assistant secretaries, as well as most agency heads, such as the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

One Minute Speeches—Addresses by House Members at the beginning of a legislative day. The speeches may cover any subject, but are limited strictly to one minute's duration.

Override a Veto—If the President disapproves a bill and sends it back to Congress with his objections. Congress may override his veto by a two-thirds vote in each chamber. The Constitution requires a yea-and-nay roll call. The question put to each house is: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" *(See also Pocket Veto and Veto.)*

Pair—A "gentlemen's agreement" between two lawmakers on opposite sides to withhold their votes on roll calls so their absence from Congress will not affect the outcome of record voting. If passage of the measure requires a two-thirds majority, a pair would require two Members favoring the action to one opposed to it.

Two kinds of pairs—special and general—are used; neither is counted in vote totals. The names of lawmakers pairing on a given vote and their stands, if known, are printed in the Congressional Record.

The special pair applies to one or a series of roll-call votes on the same subject. On special pairs, lawmakers usually specify how they would have voted.

The general pair in the House differs from the other pairs. No agreement is involved and the pair does not tie up votes. A Representative expecting to be absent may notify the House Clerk he wishes to make a "general" pair. His name then is paired aribtrarily with that of another Member desiring a general pair, and the list is printed in the Congressional Record. General pairs in the House give no indication of how a Congressman would have voted. *(See Record Vote and Stand.)*

Petition—A request or plea sent to one or both chambers from an organization or private-citizens group asking support of particular legislation or favorable consideration of a matter not yet receiving Congressional attention. They are referred to appropriate committees and considered or not, according to committee decision.

Pocket Veto—The act of the President in withholding his approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within 10 days, excluding Sundays, from the time he gets it. But if Congress adjourns within that 10-day period, the bill is killed without the President's formal veto.

Point of Order—An objection raised by a Congressman that the chamber is departing from rules governing its conduct of business. The objector cites the rule violated, the chair sustaining his objection if correctly made. Order is restored by the chair's suspending proceedings of the chamber until it conforms to the prescribed "order of business."

President of the Senate—Presiding officer of the upper chamber, normally the Vice President of the United States. In his absence, a President pro tempore (President for the time being) presides.

President pro tempore—The chief officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President. The recent practice has been to elect to the office the Senator of the majority party with longest continuous service.

Previous Question—In this sense, a "question" is an "issue" before the House for a vote and the issue is "previous" when some other topic has superseded it in the attention of the chamber. A motion for the previous question, when carried, has the effect of cutting off all debate and forcing a vote on the subject originally at hand. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand and the subject is debatable, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The previous question is sometimes moved in order to prevent amendments. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

Private Calendar—Private House bills dealing with individual matters such as claims against the Government, immigration, land titles, etc., are put on this calendar. When it is before the chamber, two Members may block a private bill, which then is recommitted to committee. The Private Calendar can be called on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Privilege—Privilege relates to the rights of Congressmen and to the relative priority of the motions and

actions they may make in their respective chambers. The two are distinct. "Privileged questions" concern legislative business. "Questions of privilege" concern legislators themselves. *(See below.)*

Privileged Questions—The order in which bills, motions and other legislative measures may be considered by Congress is governed by strict priorities. A motion to table, for instance, is more privileged than a motion to recommit. Thus, a motion to recommit can be superseded by a motion to table, and a vote would be forced on the latter motion only. A motion to adjourn, however, would take precedence over this one, and is thus considered of the "highest privilege."

Pro Forma Amendment—See Strike Out the Last Word.

Questions of Privilege—These are matters affecting Members of Congress individually or collectively.

Questions affecting the rights, safety, dignity and integrity of proceedings of the House or Senate as a whole are questions of privilege of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Congressmen singly involve questions of "personal privilege." A Member's rising to a question of personal privilege is given precedence over almost all other proceedings. An annotation in the House Rules points out that the privilege of the Member rests primarily on the Constitution, which gives him a conditional immunity from arrest and an unconditional freedom to speak in the House.

Quorum—The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House, it is a majority of the membership (when there are no vacancies, this is 51 in the Senate and 218 in the House). A quorum is 100 in the Committee of the Whole House. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business in order is either a motion to adjourn or a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

Readings of Bills—Traditional parliamentary law required bills to be read three times before they were passed. This custom is of little modern significance except in rare instances. Normally the bill is considered to have its first reading when it is introduced and printed, by title, in the Congressional Record. Its second reading comes when floor consideration begins. (This is the most likely point at which there is an actual reading of the bill, if there is any.) The third reading (usually by title) takes place when action has been completed on amendments.

Recess—Distinguished from adjournment in that a recess does not end a legislative day and therefore does not interfere with unfinished business. The rules in each house set forth certain matters to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of each legislative day. The House, which operates under much stricter rules than the Senate, usually adjourns from day to day. The Senate often recesses.

Recommit to Committee—A simple motion, made on the floor after deliberation on a bill, to return it to the committee which reported it. If approved, recommittal usually is considered a death blow to the bill. In the House a motion to recommit can be made only by a Member opposed to the bill, and in recognizing a Member to make the motion, the Speaker gives the minority party preference over the majority.

A motion to recommit may include instructions to the committee to report the bill again with specific amendments or by a certain date.

Reconsider a Vote—A motion to reconsider the vote by which an action was taken has, until it is disposed of, the effect of suspending the action. In the Senate the motion can be made only by a Member who voted on the prevailing side of the original question, or by a Member who did not vote at all. In the House it can be made only by a Member on the prevailing side.

A common practice after close votes in the Senate is a motion to reconsider, followed by a motion to table the motion to reconsider. On this motion to table, Senators vote as they voted on the original question, to enable the motion to table to prevail. The matter is then finally closed and further motions to reconsider are not entertained. In the House, as a routine precaution, a motion to reconsider usually is made every time a measure is passed. Such a motion almost always is tabled immediately, thus shutting off the possibility of future reconsideration except by unanimous consent.

Motions to reconsider must be entered in the Senate within the next two days of actual session after the original vote has been taken. In the House they must be entered either on the same day or on the next succeeding day the House is in session.

Record Vote—This is a roll call of the entire chamber membership, to which each Member on the floor must answer "yea," "nay," or, if he does not wish to vote, "present." The Constitution requires yea-and-nay votes on the question of overriding a veto. In other cases,

they can be obtained by the demand of one-fifth of the Members present. In the House, the yeas and nays are required automatically whenever a Member objects to a non-record vote taken when a quorum was not present, if the question is one which requires a quorum. The yeas and nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole.

Report—Both a verb and a noun, as a Congressional term. A committee which has been examining a bill referred to it by the parent chamber "reports" its finding and recommendations to the chamber when the committee returns the measure. The process is called "reporting" a bill.

A "report" is the document setting forth the committee's explanation of its action. House and Senate reports are numbered separately and are designated S Rept or H Rept. Conference reports are numbered and designated in the same way as regular reports.

Most reports favor a bill's passage. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often, when a committee disapproves a bill, it simply fails to report it at all. When a committee report is not unanimous, the dissenting committeemen may file a statement of their views, called Minority Views and referred to as a Minority Report. Sometimes a bill is reported without recommendation. Members may also file individual view in support of a committee action.

Resolution—A simple resolution, designated H Res or S Res, deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one house or the other. It requires neither passage by the other chamber nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one house. *(Also see Concurrent and Joint Resolutions.)*

Rider—A provision, usually not germane, tacked on to a bill which its sponsor hopes to get through more easily by including in other legislation. Riders become law if the bills embodying them do. Riders providing for legislation in appropriations bills are outstanding examples, though technically they are banned.

Rule—The term has two specific Congressional meanings. A rule may be a standing order governing the conduct of House or Senate business and listed in the chamber's book of rules. The rules deal with duties of office, order of business, admission to the floor, voting procedures, etc.

In the House, a rule also may be a decision made by its Rules Committee about the handling of a particular bill on the floor. The Committee may determine under which standing rule a bill shall be considered, or it may provide a "special rule" in the form of a resolution. If the resolution is adopted by the House, the temporary rule becomes as valid as any standing rule, and lapses only after action has been completed on the measure to which it pertains.

A special rule sets the time limit on general debate. It may also waive points of order against provisions of the bill in question or against specified amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. It may even forbid all amendments or all amendments except, in some cases, those proposed by the legislative committee which handled the bill. In this instance it is known as a "closed" rule as opposed to an "open" rule which puts no limitation on floor action, thus leaving the bill open to alteration. *(See Suspend the Rules.)*

Secretary of the Senate—Chief administrative officer of the Senate.

Select or Special Committee—A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

Senatorial Courtesy—Sometimes referred to as "the courtesy of the Senate," it is a general practice without written rule applied to consideration of executive nominations. In practice, generally it means nominations from a state are not to be confirmed unless they have been approved by the Senators of the President's party of that state, with other Senators following their lead in the attitude they take toward such nominations.

Speaker—The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by its Members.

Special Session—A session of Congress after it has adjourned sine die, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the United States under his constitutional powers.

Standing Committee—A group permanently provided for by House or Senate rules. The standing committees at present are specified by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which broadly defines their respective jurisdictions.

Standing Vote—A non-record vote used in both House and Senate. A standing vote, also called a division vote, is taken as follows: Members in favor of a proposal stand and are counted by the presiding officer; then

Members opposed stand and are counted. There is no record of how individual Members voted.

Strike Out the Last Word—A move whereby House Members are entitled to speak for a fixed time, usually five minutes, on a measure then being debated by the chamber. A Member gains recognition from the chair by moving to strike out the last word of the amendment or section of the bill then under consideration. The motion is pro forma.

Substitute—A motion, an amendment, or an entire bill introduced in place of pending business. Passage of a substitute measure kills the original measure by supplanting it. A substitute may be amended.

Supplemental Appropriations—Normally are passed after the regular appropriation, but supposedly before the fiscal year to which they apply. Deficiencies are passed in the same fiscal year to which they apply but in recent practice have been called supplementals.

Suspend the Rules—Often a time-saving procedure for passing bills in the House. A favorable vote by two-thirds of those present is required for passage. Debate is limited to 40 minutes and no amendments from the floor are permitted. If a two-thirds favorable vote is not attained, the bill may be considered later under regular procedures.

Table a Bill—The motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either house, and is usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter. In the Senate, however, different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table," perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action, if desired.

Teller Vote—In the House, Members file past tellers and are counted as for or against a measure, but they are not recorded individually. The teller vote is not used in the Senate. In the House, tellers are ordered upon demand of one-fifth of a quorum.

Treaties—Executive proposals which must be submitted to the Senate for approval by two-thirds of the Senators present. Before they act on such foreign policy matters, Senators usually send them to committee for scrutiny. Treaties are read three times and debated in the chamber much as are legislative proposals, but are rarely amended.

Union Calendar—Bills which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this House calendar according to the date reported from committee.

U.S. Code—A consolidation and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged by subject under 50 Titles, the first six dealing with general or political subjects, and the other 44 alphabetically arranged from Agriculture to War and National Defense. The Code is now revised every six years and a supplement is published after each session of Congress.

Veto—Disapproval by the President of a bill or joint resolution, other than one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within 10 days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law with or without his signature. When the President vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of its origin with a message stating his objections. The veto then becomes a question of high privilege. *(See Override a Veto.)*

When Congress has adjourned, the President may pocket veto a bill by failing to sign it. *(See Pocket Veto.)*

Voice Vote—In either House or Senate, Members answer "aye" or "no" in chorus and the presiding officer decides the result. The term also is used loosely to indicate action by unanimous consent or without objection.

Without Objection—Used in lieu of a vote on noncontroversial motions, amendments or bills, which may be passed in either the House or the Senate if no Member voices an objection.

RECORDS GRANTS NEWSNOTES:

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

New Records Grants

The historical records grant program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission is a new grant program in its first year of operation. During its May 17 meeting, the Commission recommended ten additional records grants to support a variety of activities relating to the preservation and use of historical records. Projects to be supported range from the microfilming of sugar plantation records in Hawaii to the survey of county courthouse records in Texas and of public utility district records in the Northwest. Institutions in nine different states are recipients of the ten records grants. State and local governments and nonprofit institutions are eligible for records grants.

State Advisory Boards

On May 17 the NHPRC also approved the nominations of eleven additional Governors for persons to serve on Historical Records Advisory Boards. These Boards, made up largely of professional archivists, historians, and records administrators, and chaired by a Coordinator in each State, serve as an evaluation and coordination mechanism for the records grant program. All proposals, except for regional and national projects, are reviewed by the appropriate Advisory Board prior to the Commission's decision. The Commission has approved, to date, Boards in thirty-five States and in Puerto Rico. Coordinators have been appointed in forty-one States and in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Grant Deadlines

The Commission has also recently established deadlines for submission of records grant proposals for consideration during its next several meetings. These deadlines are:

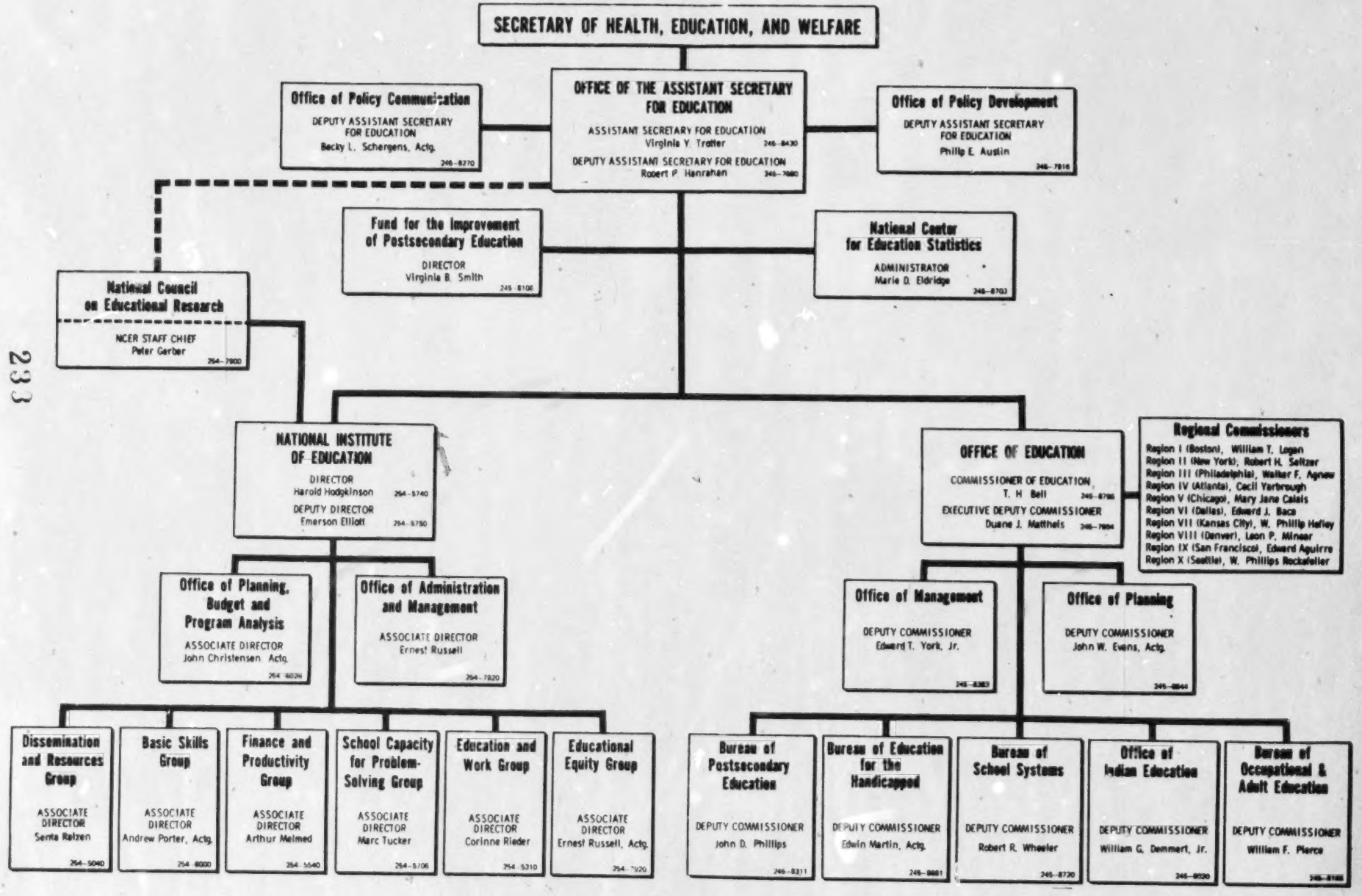
For the September 1976 Commission meeting: June 15
For the December 1976 Commission meeting: September 15
For the February 1977 Commission meeting: November 15
For the May 1977 Commission meeting: February 15

Pamphlet Available

A pamphlet describing the records program and outlining application and grant procedures is available from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408. (Phone: 202-724-1616).

Assistant Secretary for Education
Date: FEBRUARY 9, 1976

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
EDUCATION DIVISION



ACRONYMS

For those new to Washington, here is a guide to the most common federal acronyms in education:

OE— Office of Education, sometimes referred to as USOE, or United States Office of Education.

HEW — Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

OS — Office of the Secretary

OMB — Office of Management and Budget. A branch of the White House and successor to the old Bureau of the Budget.

NSF — National Science Foundation

NIH — National Institutes of Health

P.L. — Public Law. The number assigned a bill after it is signed by the President. The first two numbers designate the number of the Congress in which the law was enacted, *e.g.*, P.L. 92-318 was the 318th law signed during the 92nd Congress.

NIE — National Institute of Education, created in 1972 to coordinate and direct most federal research in education.

HUD — Department of Housing and Urban Development, administrator of the college housing program.

AEC — Atomic Energy Commission

NEH — National Endowment for the Humanities

NEA — This is the one to watch; it is used sometimes to refer to the National Endowment for the Arts, but is also commonly used to refer to the National Education Association, not a federal agency.

FEA — Federal Energy Administration.

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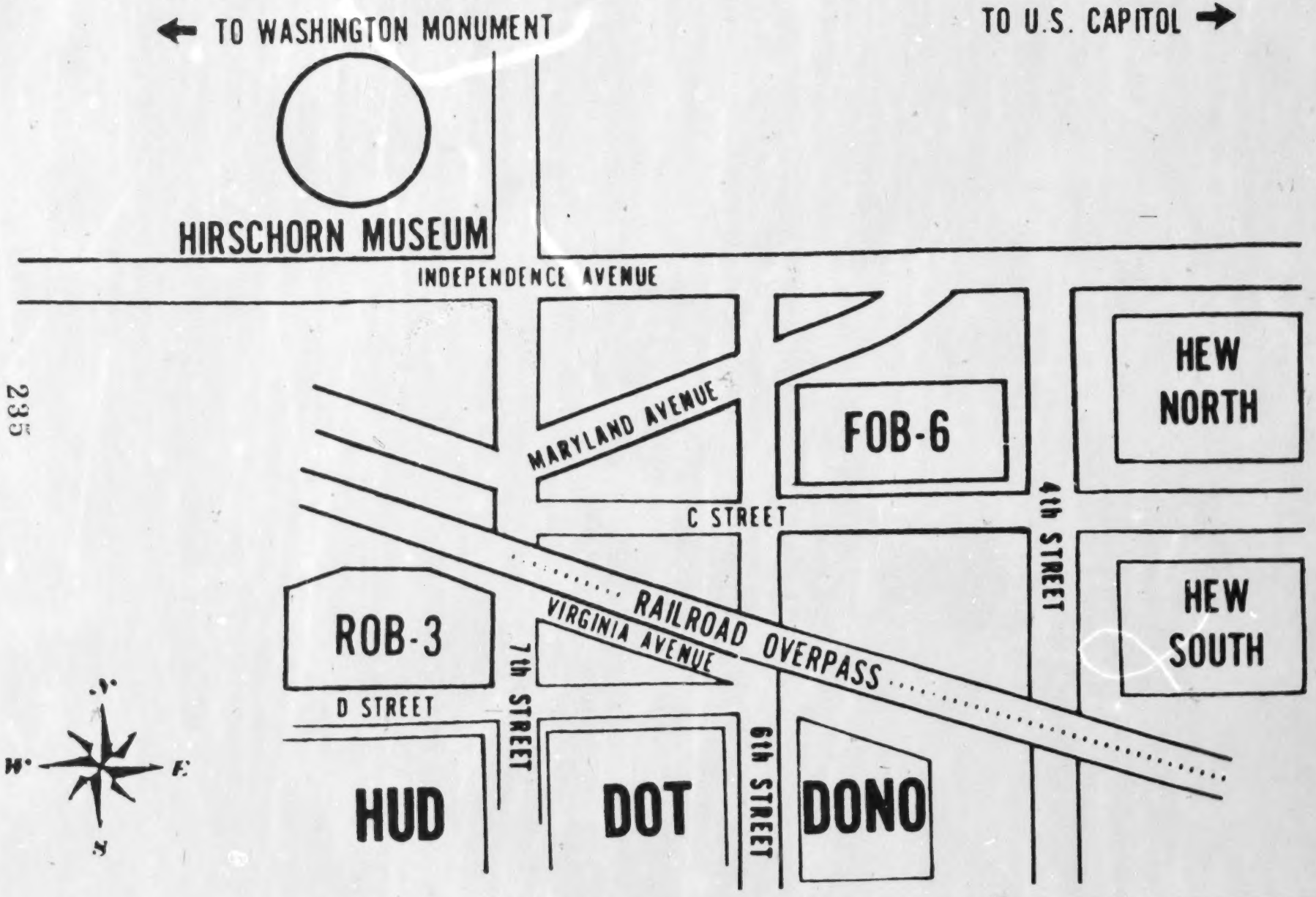
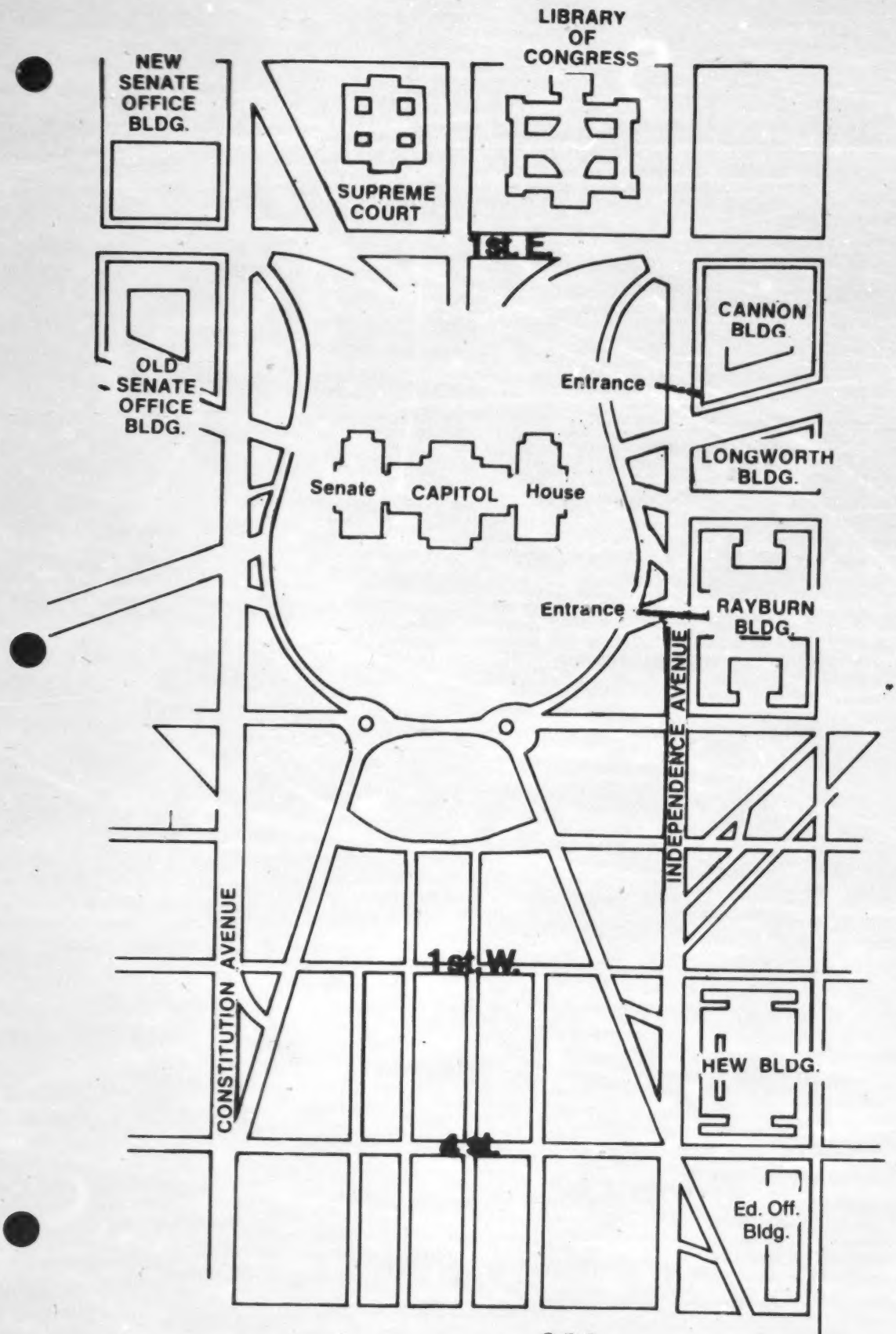
Note: See CASE's National Center for Higher Education Building Directory for names and acronyms of most Washington-based postsecondary education associations.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION LOCATOR MAP

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